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Jaruzelski Seeks 3 Months Of Labor Peace in Poland

WARSAW — Poland's new premier called for a 90-day respite from strikes Thursday and Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa responded with a guarded acceptance of the peace overture.



Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski in speech to parliament Thursday.

to discuss recent government attacks on the union and the Supreme Court's rejection Tuesday of private farmers' demands for permission to form a union.

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In his televised speech Thursday, Gen. Jaruzelski vowed Poland would never leave the Warsaw Pact or abandon its Socialist system.

The changes in the Council of Ministers were the third major government shake-up since the late upheavals in August and the sixth reshuffle of the government or party hierarchy in a year.

Gen. Jaruzelski said that if all proposed changes were approved, he would appoint Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski as head of a special government body in charge of coordinating economic policy.

Six ministers in all were purged, including Deputy Premiers Alexander Kpec and Adam Kowalczyk, replaced by former Heavy Industry Minister Andrzej Jedynek and journalist Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The other changes and their replacements were: Education Minister Krzysztof Kruszycki, replaced by Boleslaw Fuson; Chemistry Minister Henryk Jablonski, replaced by Kazimierz Kiec; Agriculture Minister Leon Klonka, replaced by Communist Party official Jerzy Wojtecki; and Forest Industry Minister Tadeusz Skwirzycki, replaced by Waldemar Kozłowski.

Mr. Jedynek's job as heavy industry minister went to Stanislaw Wylupek.

Leaders of Solidarity met at the same time behind closed doors in Gdansk and drew up a list of priorities, but said these did not constitute a response to the general's speech.

Solidarity's national commission called for an end to regional strikes over local disputes but issued a defiant statement reserving the right to strike if no headway was made at the bargaining table.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who became premier Wednesday while retaining his post as defense minister, fired six ministers and announced appointment of a special economic authority to pull the nation out of its financial chaos.

In issuing his call for a halt to strikes, the premier also warned that the government "has the constitutional right" and the power to defend the Socialist system.

He said: "I am calling on all trade unions with an appeal: Let us stop all strikes. I am asking you for three months of honest work, 90 days of calm, to put some order in our economy."

"Forces of evil have been attempting to penetrate Solidarity and lead it toward false positions, anarchy and derailment of Socialism. People in the new unions should not let themselves be pressured. Further destructive activities may lead to conflict and to a fratricidal war."

In a statement to the armed forces a few hours after parliament confirmed his appointment, Gen. Jaruzelski said, "I am convinced that in the brotherhood of arms with the Warsaw Pact armies, our armed forces... will always fulfill the tasks which guarantee the independent Socialist existence of Poland."

The 57-year-old, four-star general replaced Jozef Pankowski, who took over the government at the height of last summer's nationwide strike wave but was unable to end the labor unrest that produced the Soviet bloc's first legal unions independent of Communist Party control.

Party leader Stanislaw Kania, in submitting Gen. Jaruzelski's nomination to parliament, also stressed Poland's loyalty to the Soviet Union and thanked the Russians "for the understanding of our situation."

Mr. Kania said the party expected Gen. Jaruzelski to show "openness toward social organizations and readiness for dialogue and negotiations with firmness in the implementation of social contracts and in exercising constitutional rights of the state's power."

In their meeting Thursday, the Solidarity leaders were also expected to discuss recent government attacks on the union and the Supreme Court's rejection Tuesday of private farmers' demands for permission to form a union.

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Robert Mugabe and Josiah Nkomo, as fighting flares between rival factions in the army loyal either to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe or his opponent, Josiah Nkomo, for control of the area around the city.

Mugabe Threatens to Use Air Force

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo led guerrilla armies during the war against white rule in the former British colony of Rhodesia, which was renamed Zimbabwe at independence April 18.

They fought under a loose alliance called the Patriotic Front during the war, but the peacetime relations of the guerrillas have remained tense and hostile, sometimes flaring into violence.

Earlier Thursday military sources said regular soldiers of the Zimbabwe Army used helicopter gunships and mortars in a bid to quell the fighting between the guerrillas on the outskirts of Bulawayo, which is about 230 miles southwest of Salisbury.

The Zimbabwe Inter-African news agency put the death toll at 51 so far and reported that Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city, was "virtually on a war footing."

The city, which is also the country's major industrial center, had the air of being under siege.

Local civil defense units set up special kitchens in the city center to feed the thousands of refugees fleeing the fighting in and around

Enampane township about three miles from here. The radio broadcast police appeals for people to stay away from work and keep their children home from school.

Bulawayo's stores, offices and factories were closed, milk deliveries were suspended and passenger train service to Salisbury was halted because the tracks pass near Entumbane township.

Streets were almost deserted. Bars and restaurants were closed. Telephone trunk calls were suspended because of a shortage of operators and technicians. And the main highway to South Africa was temporarily closed while workmen filled in holes where mortar rounds exploded.

Mr. Mugabe said "prompt action by the lawful forces of government" wiped out three armored personnel carriers, a command car and a Land-Rover. He did not mention casualties.

As the prime minister was speaking, a police message was handed to him revealing that three armored columns of heavily armed ZIPRA troops moving on Bulawayo from their base at Gwelo River had ignored warnings to stop at Kenmore, 94 miles north of Bulawayo.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwe news agency quoted informed sources as saying that five blacks in a car were shot to death by police manning a roadblock in Bulawayo.

Soviet Letter Rejects Stand on Poland

USSR — The Soviet government rejected a letter from the Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. that rejected a "single kind word" efforts on behalf of a free Poland.

Mr. Gromyko said the letter was dated Jan. 30 and was addressed to Ambassador Anatoly Gromyko in response to Mr. Haig's letter, which warned the United States to intervene in Poland.

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Officials in Washington speculated that Moscow was irritated by the harsh statements from the Reagan administration about the Soviet Union and wanted to address the situation. In recent days, there has been a stream of press commentaries from Moscow attacking the new administration.

Mr. Gromyko, in his letter, said that the Soviet Union shared a wish expressed by Mr. Haig "to work for development of relations" between the two countries.

He said, however, that Mr. Haig's letter did not address the questions "which deserve priority attention."

On Poland, he said that the internal affairs of that country "cannot be a subject of discussion between three countries, including the USSR and the USA."

He said that if one speaks of "outside attempts to exert influence" on Poland, then it was necessary to note that such interference was being carried on by the United States and other Western states.

Mr. Gromyko charged that the Voice of America and other American controlled radio stations were trying to produce in Poland "unfriendly sentiments with regard to the Soviet Union."

"What purpose then is being served by the attempts of the American side to introduce the 'Polish topic' into the Soviet-American dialogue and to make at the same time inappropriate 'warnings' addressed to the Soviet Union?" Mr. Gromyko asked.

Mr. Haig had told Mr. Gromyko, officials said, that any intervention by the Soviet Union into Poland would have dire consequences for future East-West relations.

On Iran, Mr. Gromyko asserted that the Soviet Union had opposed the embassy takeover "in clear and unambiguous terms."



BACK HOME — The former King Constantine of Greece kissed the ground as he arrived at the old royal estate for the funeral of his mother, Frederika. It was Constantine's first trip back to Greece since he fled the country in 1967 following an abortive attempt to overthrow the military dictatorship. Many disapproved of his visit. Details, Page 2.

Europe Allies Look for Flexibility in Reagan Policies

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN — There is considerable hope in Western Europe that President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will bring flexibility, nuance and coherence to the management of U.S. foreign policy.

But remarks from the new administration in Washington have already modified this optimism without fatally damaging it.

A number of Europeans have questioned whether harsh remarks by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig toward the Soviet Union can serve a constructive purpose. Others were struck by the apparent lack of coordination and sensitivity to the internal political problems of some allies that permitted Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to reopen discussion on stationing neutron weapons in their countries.

But remarks by the president and some of his Cabinet members have abruptly re-emphasized the Europeans the seriousness of Mr. Reagan's philosophy.

New Premier Seen as a 'Polish Gen. Haig'

By John Darnton New York Times Service

WARSAW — To the outside world the appointment of the minister of defense, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, as premier may seem to be an ominous step toward militarizing the government and preparing the armed forces for a crackdown on the irrepresible unions and their dissident supporters.

But here — in the eye of the international hurricane rising over the Vistula — the appointment is not viewed in such alarming terms. Poles are less afraid of their own army than Western analysts suspect, and Gen. Jaruzelski is widely seen as a kind of Polish Alexander M. Haig Jr., a strong figure for troubled times.

The man he replaced, Jozef Pankowski, was deemed well-meaning but uninspiring and intellectually shallow.

There is no denying the significance of the move. Never before has a Communist country in the Soviet bloc given its top-ranking officer the top position in government. Communist parties have traditionally kept the military command to one side, a faithful dog but a leashed dog.

Now, the Polish Communist Party has, in effect, admitted that it is too weak to rule in its own name and that it must bolster its waning authority by reaching out to the institution of law and order.

Gen. Jaruzelski's military responsibilities, it is believed, include direct command of the "National front," the 85,000 or so troops reserved for defense of the homeland, which includes putting down domestic insurrection.

Among Western analysts, one scenario for disaster in Poland is that a new round of strikes and stoppages would provoke the beleaguered government into declaring martial law and using the army to break up strikes or run essential strike-bound services. This would likely entail conflicts with civilians that could prompt Soviet-led Warsaw Pact intervention.

For this reason, Gen. Jaruzelski's appointment, coming after weeks of disruptive labor protests, was read abroad as an ill omen. But Polish observers are more sanguine. They note that a decision to use the military to suppress the unions would be a collegial decision, made by the 10-member Politburo. Gen. Jaruzelski, who has been a Politburo member since 1971, has argued to keep the army out of the conflict all along.

His assumption of the premiership does not mean that a decision to use the army would be taken and top party leadership came in for severe criticism by other committee members. Many of the attacks upon new restrictions on the press and mass media seemed to be thinly veiled attacks upon Stefan Olaszowski, a ranking Politburo member who emerged in recent weeks as the chief hard-liner.

The significance of this is that it shows there are still strong voices on the 140-member committee in favor of Poland's democratic "renewal." They may share the Politburo's concerns about anti-Socialist forces within the trade union movement, but they are also aware of the dangers of renegeing upon the agreements that ended the strikes last summer.

In striking contrast to the mood in Washington and West European capitals, where Gen. Jaruzelski's appointment was generally regarded as the Polish government's last chance to get the situation under control without "fraternal assistance" from neighboring Socialist countries, the mood here is one of tempered optimism.

Many Polish intellectuals, even those who feared Soviet intervention last December, now seem convinced that it will not occur or at least is in no way imminent, perhaps because the country has managed to come through this far and go through so much without it having happened.

"It will not mean a new, abrupt hard line," said one party official. "But it could have a stabilizing effect upon the country."

Only now, as the texts of some of the speeches delivered before the closed Central Committee meeting that proposed Gen. Jaruzelski are being printed, has it become clear that the government any more easily or that a hardline advocate of force instead of negotiation is now in the key government position.

The same could not be said if "the other general," Mieczyslaw Moczar, the former minister of the interior in the late 1960s who is now back on the Politburo, had been given the post, observers generally agree.

Polish journalists and diplomats believe that Gen. Jaruzelski's appointment, dramatic as it may seem, will not fundamentally alter the government's policy, although it may clarify it. They see its importance as largely symbolic: When the Solidarity union leaders next bargain with the administration they will be aware that they are dealing with someone who has the resources of the army at his command.

U.S. Says Russia Nearly Doubles Mobile Missiles

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union in the past year has almost doubled its deployment of mobile SS-20 missiles, which have nuclear warheads that can strike Western Europe and the Far East, a Pentagon spokesman said Thursday.

According to the latest information, the spokesman said, the Soviet Union has deployed 180 SS-20s, 110 of which can reach Western Europe from Western Russia. The others are believed to be aimed at China from Soviet territory in the Far East.

Those figures represent sizable increases over a year earlier, when a total of 100 of the Soviet triple-warhead missiles were deployed, 60 of them facing Western Europe.

The conversation left the impression that, although there was considerable optimism about the Reagan administration's potential for leadership, differences of opinion and emphasis are likely with the Europeans on the Middle East, the tone of East-West relations, the pace of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union and policy toward the Third World.

In a recent statement that seemed to characterize European attitudes well, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet of France said that relations between the United States and Europe were "fundamentally normal and healthy."

"If both sides understood," he said, "that there is no ground for aiming at uniformity as a matter of (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Vertical sidebar with various advertisements including 'PEOPLE', 'EMPLOYMENT', 'GOVERNMENT', 'TRANSCO', 'AIRCRAFT FOR SALE', etc.

Chun Supporters Sweep Voting For S. Korean Electoral College

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan was assured Thursday of a seven-year term as president of South Korea after a sanitized election from which almost all prominent politicians of the past were banned.

The results assure seven years of governing for the 50-year-old Gen. Chun, successor to Park Chung Hee, whose assassination 16 months ago touched off a period of instability and martial law rule. Under the new constitution, he cannot succeed himself.

A spokesman for Gen. Chun's Democratic Justice Party, Park Kyung Suk, asserted that the vote demonstrated popular support for Gen. Chun and said it "also expresses the people's aspiration for stability in the nation." Stability after a long, wracking period of upheavals had been the party's main platform plank.

The main opposition group, the Democratic Korea Party, accepted the defeat calmly. "We will have to make a new start to win the forthcoming national assembly elections," said the party's spokesman, Kim Hyung Nai.

Gen. Chun's party was created by a group of his former military colleagues, who doffed their uniforms to take up roles in private life. It also includes a number of leaders of South Korea's biggest business enterprises and an assortment of former officials.

The opposition party is headed by its presidential candidate, Yoo Chi Song, who had played a minor role in an opposition group that flourished in the final days of Park's regime.

But all prominent politicians of the past were barred either on cor-

ruption charges or on political grounds as part of a purge. Gen. Chun launched last year after assuming power in a military crackdown.

The main opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, was sentenced to death for sedition but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Another opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, abandoned politics after spending weeks under house arrest. Altogether, Gen. Chun's regime purged 835 political figures, some 260 of whom were later permitted back into the political arena.

Under a new election law created during Gen. Chun's interim presidency, the electoral college campaign was a tame affair, with all activities and spending regulated by the government's Central Election Management Committee.

Candidates were barred from holding private rallies or driving campaign trucks and could state their positions only at authorized gatherings or in sanctioned television and radio speeches.

The indirect election of a new president had been strongly opposed last spring by opposition leaders and by some members of the party that had been headed by Park. They had called for a direct popular election, but Gen. Chun's government subsequently devised the electoral college arrangement.

Altogether, about 9,300 candidates filed to run for the college's 5,278 seats.

Former aides-de-camp of King Constantine carry the coffin of his mother, Frederika.



Former aides-de-camp of King Constantine carry the coffin of his mother, Frederika.

Royalists Barred at Burial Of Greek Queen Mother

ATHENS — Queen Mother Frederika of Greece was buried Thursday on the royal Tatoi estate, which was cordoned by thousands of police to prevent Greek monarchists from attending the funeral.

Police clashed with royalists attempting to break through the cordons but no casualties were reported. The Greek government decided to permit only members of the queen's family, foreign royalty and 50 close friends to the burial, which was next to the marble tomb of her husband, King Paul I.

The only government minister at the ceremony was Constantine Stephanopoulos, minister to the premier's office. Opposition parties, however, were angered that there was any government representation at all, saying that it contravened the 1973 constitution that replaced the monarchy with a republic.

Frederika, who was 63, died in

Madrid last Friday of a heart attack after undergoing surgery for an eye ailment. She had been visiting her daughter, Queen Sophia of Spain, in Madrid. Frederika was born in 1917. Her husband, King Paul I, was shot and killed in 1941. The Greek government decided to permit only members of the queen's family, foreign royalty and 50 close friends to the burial, which was next to the marble tomb of her husband, King Paul I.

After the opposition was barred from attending the funeral, the government decided to allow Constantine to remain in Greece for two weeks. He had been in London for the funeral and burial, which was completed a few hours.

Besides King Juan Carlos of Spain, the Greek royal family includes the former queen, Constantine, and his wife, Princess Frederika, who was 63, died in Madrid last Friday of a heart attack after undergoing surgery for an eye ailment. She had been visiting her daughter, Queen Sophia of Spain, in Madrid.

Iran Rejects Iraqi Offer for Cease-Fire; Afghanistan Opposes Outside Mediation

By Richard S. Ehrlich
United Press International
NEW DELHI — Iran rejected an Iraqi cease-fire offer Thursday, and Afghanistan for the first time said that it opposed international mediation to end the Afghan war.

The strong statements by the two nations were made on the fourth day of a nonaligned foreign ministers conference, which is expected to issue a declaration demanding withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia — without naming the Soviet Union or Vietnam.

The Iranian minister for executive affairs, Behzad Nabavi, said: "So long as one single invading soldier remains in Iran, we will never accept a cease-fire or engage ourselves in peace talks."

He said that Iraq was receiving weaponry, fuel and logistical backing from the West and from its "puppets" in the area.

The Iraqi foreign minister, Sadouh Hammadi, Tuesday offered a cease-fire in the five-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Hammadi declared that Baghdad was ready to negotiate a settlement under auspices of the

nonaligned movement or "any other international authority acceptable to Iran."

The Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammed Dost, said for the first time that Afghanistan opposed international mediation to settle the Afghan fighting or to arrange peace talks.

"We do not want to give [peace talks] an international character," Mr. Dost said at a news conference. "We want this matter to be settled between us, Pakistanis and Iranians."

Nonaligned sources said that Mr. Dost for the first time "re-

jecting any attempt to internationalize the situation."

Mr. Dost previously rejected a proposal by the Pakistani foreign minister, Agha Shahi, for trilateral talks with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran.

UN Envoy Accepted

Mr. Dost has emphasized that the talks should be bilateral with Iran and Pakistan, but Mr. Shahi has refused to consider the suggestion. The Iranians have said that they will not meet with anyone from the Soviet-installed Afghan regime.

Mr. Dost, however, said that Javier Peres de Cuellar, whom Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general, recently appointed as his personal representative on the Afghan issue, could attend bilateral talks.

Mr. Dost said that discussions could be held in the presence of Mr. Cuellar but not under his auspices — contrary to Pakistan's request.

He said that Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan was much less than the reported 85,000 men. When asked for a firm number of soldiers, Mr. Dost said: "My government knows, but I do not."

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

U.S. Rebukes Russia on Arms at Madrid

MADRID — The United States has accused the Soviet Union of unprecedented buildup of arms, indicating here at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that agreement on the issue of disarmament was still remote.

The chief U.S. delegate, Max Kampelman, said at the first session of the second phase: "The Soviet military buildup has exceeded anything remotely necessary for defensive purposes. It is a capability for surprise attack." He listed data to show that Soviet defense investment in 1979 exceeded that of the United States by 85 percent.

As delegates to the 35-state conference prepared to enter a second phase, they completed a review of more than 80 proposals to revive detente.

Talks Fail in British-French Fishing Dispute

BRUSSELS — Ministers from the 10 nations of the European Community left Brussels on Thursday after failing in a day of talks to resolve major differences between Britain and France over fishing rights.

Gerit Braks of the Netherlands, the conference chairman, said the licensing system as an alternative to Britain's demand for exclusive vessels from a 50-mile zone around northern Scotland and to favor local fishermen. But the British and French ministers rejected the proposal. French fishermen traditionally have fished north of Scotland.

The EEC ministers made limited progress on some other issues, including a proposed marketing system for fish — similar to that protecting EEC farmers — and community aid for modernizing

Ugandan Opposition Figures Reportedly

KAMPALA, Uganda — Prominent members of Uganda's opposition parties have been arrested by authorities in Kampala, sources said Thursday.

They said two members of the Democratic Party and two of the Ugandan Patriotic Movement were arrested Wednesday in armed men in uniforms.

The Democratic Party members were named as A.K. Lubega, member of Parliament and leading surgeon, and Charles Lukyanoo, Patriotic Movement member were identified as Joshua Mungu, Musa Mushanga, both lecturers at Makerere University; and allegedly surrounded the campus and arrested them.

The Uganda People's Congress of President Milton Obote's party.

China Ties A-Ban to Reduced Global

GENEVA — China said Thursday that the United States' Soviet Union must reduce their nuclear arsenals if the other powers are to subscribe to their projected ban on nuclear war.

At a 40-nation disarmament conference, Yu Peiweng, the Chinese delegate, said that it "would only serve to maintain and consolidate the superiority of the superpowers without reducing the danger of war" if all countries were to halt testing before Washington and had "drastically reduced their nuclear arsenals."

In 1977, the United States and the Soviet Union began new negotiations, on banning underground explosions. Other arms testing is prohibited under a 1963 treaty.

Turkey Accuses 5 Performers of Leftist

ANKARA — Turkish military authorities have issued indictments against four popular musicians and an actress to surrender to the army by March 13 or face the loss of citizenship. One of the musicians fled with the order and was later released.

The five were accused Wednesday of links with outlawed organizations in Turkey and engaging in "activities harmful to the state" while abroad. The action was seen as part of intensified moves against leftist critics of the military regime that took power in 1974.

Seida Bagcan, a singer, presented herself to the Istanbul prosecutor's office late Wednesday. She denied the charges of anti-Turkish propaganda abroad and was released, it was said Wednesday night.

Deng Says Hua Still Chairman of Party

By Phil Brown
The Associated Press
PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, the powerful vice chairman of China's Communist Party, said Thursday that reports that Chairman Hua Guofeng had resigned were unfounded, but that some "changes of personnel" were possible.

Meeting with French journalists, Mr. Deng generally believed to be China's top leader, said of Mr. Hua: "He was seen not long ago, wasn't he? He is still the chairman of our party."

Mr. Hua has been under criticism and is reported on his way out of China's top job. He was not seen in public for 10 weeks before he was shown on television last week meeting with high-ranking Vietnamese defector Hoang Van Hoan.

Some reports say Mr. Hua has offered his resignation. But no action is expected until meetings of the party Central Committee or the party congress, Mr. Deng said Thursday. There may be changes of personnel, which are normal in other countries.

Western diplomatic sources say party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang, who is expected to succeed Mr. Hua, already is handling the day-to-day party affairs. Mr. Hu appeared in Mr. Hua's place at a Central Committee tea party Jan. 1.

Asked about Mao, Mr. Deng said: "We kept to Mao's thought." "It is true that comrade Mao Tsung-tung made mistakes in the evening of his life, but if you look at his whole life he made very large contributions to the Chinese people and the revolution," Mr. Deng said.

'Decade of Disaster'

Asked if the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976, was one of Mao's mistakes, Mr. Deng said it was.

In that period of purges, factional fighting and endless political campaigns — now labeled a "decade of disaster" — Mr. Deng himself was purged twice.

The crimes of the decade, however, have been blamed on Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and her allies. Jiang Qing and former vice premier Zhang Chunqiao were given suspended death sentences last month by a special court.

Asked about foreign criticism of the sentences, Mr. Deng said: "This is the Chinese people's affair, and the Chinese people believe it was a fair verdict."

In response to a question, Mr. Deng said he welcomed the expressed willingness of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, to form a united front with the Khmer Rouge and other forces to try to drive the Vietnamese from Cambodia.

Mr. Deng also said the danger of Soviet military intervention in Poland still existed, and China would oppose an intervention morally, as it would oppose any violation of another nation's sovereignty.

Asked if the Chinese Communist Party would receive a visit from the French Communist Party, Mr. Deng said China was interested in all political forces but had no particular understanding with the French Communist Party.

Mr. Deng later met with Mr. Mitterrand, the French Socialist Party candidate for president.



Rupert Murdoch, the Australian press magnate, with John Collier, joint managing director of Times Newspapers, displaying the agreements signed in London by unions and Mr. Murdoch.

Murdoch, Times Unions Sign Agreement

By William Borders
New York Times Service
LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, has successfully completed union agreements necessary to buy The Times of London, and he said Thursday night that he would assume full control of the paper within the next 48 hours.

Mr. Murdoch reiterated that he had no plans to lower the standards of his journalistic property, which is widely regarded as one of the best newspapers in the world.

"We expect The Times and The Sunday Times to go on in their fine tradition," the new owner said at a news conference at The Times building in London. "We hope only that we can make them even better, even greater."

Since late last month, when he reached a conditional agreement with the seller, the Toronto-based Thomson Organization, Mr. Murdoch has been intensively negotiating with the trade unions representing the 4,000 Times employees.

Full details of the new contracts that they signed Thursday were not immediately available, but Mr. Murdoch said that he had gotten agreement for the elimination of about 700 jobs, and the introduction of new printing technology, including the use of so-called "cold type."

Buildings in Corsica Damaged by Bombs

PARIS — At least 20 small buildings went off in apartment blocks, banks and other public buildings in Corsica on Thursday. The police said no one was hurt but damage was extensive.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said no group had claimed responsibility for the explosions, but they appeared to be related to the State Security Court's decision Wednesday to imprison 14 Corsican rebels for kidnapping.

sisted it for years under the Thomson ownership. Mr. Murdoch said: "When people are about to lose their jobs, it concentrates their minds."

The Thomson Organization, which is losing more than \$30-million a year on the two newspapers and their three affiliated weekly supplements, announced last fall that they were for sale and that if no buyer had been found by March, they would be closed.

Thus, many Times employees, and others concerned for the paper, Mr. Murdoch appears now in the role of a savior.

"I know that my staff are very pleased at the outcome," said William Rees-Mogg, the editor. "It is very good news for The Times."

But there are others who, although gratified that the 195-year-old daily will not die after all, are concerned at the prospect of its being run by Mr. Murdoch.

Symbol of Excellence

For generations, the Times has been a symbol of journalistic excellence, and a pattern for other quality newspapers all over the world. Mr. Murdoch's reputation is at the opposite end of the journalistic spectrum, and many of his papers tend to be dominated by sex and sensationalism.

Because of that contrast, and because the Times occupies a unique role in the British society, the prospect of his buying it precipitated an outcry that reached all the way to the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Murdoch answered the objections by agreeing to what one editor enthusiastically called "a charter of freedom," guaranteeing the editorial independence of the newspapers, and yielding a good deal of power to six public-interest directors on the board of the company.

Their approval will be necessary, for example, in the selection of new editors, or in any subsequent sale of the papers. A test of how the unusual system operates will come soon, since Mr. Rees-Mogg announced several months ago that he planned to retire as editor soon after a new owner took

Full Text of Foreign Minister Gromyko's Letter to Secretary Haig

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Following is the text of a letter by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., as released Wednesday by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, with a preface by the embassy's information section:

In view of the fact that the contents of the letter of the Secretary of State A. Haig to the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko dated Jan. 24, 1981 has been made public by the U.S. side, here follows the text of the reply letter of A.A. Gromyko to Secretary Haig of Jan. 28, 1981:

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I have carefully studied your letter of January 24 transmitted through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and take note of the wish expressed therein to work for development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This corresponds to our intentions too.

Indeed, there exist quite a number of questions in the Soviet-American relations, including the ones which deserve priority attention and on which it would be advisable to exchange views. It can only be regretted that such questions, judging by your letter, have not yet fallen within the scope of attention of the new administration.

As to the certain specific questions touched upon in your letter I would like to say the following:

Unambiguous Terms

Right after the incident when the U.S. Embassy personnel was seized in Tehran, the Soviet Union in clear and unambiguous terms came out against such type of actions, in favor of the strict observance of the Vienna convention provisions concerning respect for diplomatic immunity and, accordingly, in favor of an immediate re-

Soviet Letter to Secretary Haig

In this regard it is sufficient to mention at least the provocative and insidious transmissions of the "Voice of America" and other radio stations under U.S. control, broadcasting to Poland. Constituting an open interference in the Polish internal affairs, those broadcasts are, inter alia, aimed at generating among the Polish population unfriendly sentiments with regard to the Soviet Union. There are also facts which indicate that the interference of the Western powers in the Polish affairs is not limited to the radio broadcasts alone.

Here again a question arises: What purpose then is being served by the attempts of the American side to introduce the "Polish topic" into the Soviet-American dialogue and to make at the same time inappropriate "warnings" addressed to the Soviet Union?

Joint Statement

As far as Poland is concerned, we, on our part, are guided by the provisions of the Joint Statement — which, I believe, you are familiar with — adopted last December in Moscow at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty state leaders. This document spells out a collective position of the Warsaw Treaty countries, including the Polish People's Republic itself, whose leaders participated in that meeting.

Since you, Mr. Secretary, did not bypass in your letter the Afghan situation aspect either, I would like to present briefly our position in this respect. Its essence is that there must be a cessation of the

armed incursions into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of all other interference in its internal affairs, as well as firm guarantees that this will be resumed. Doing so would also eliminate the reasons that prompted the necessity of introducing into Afghanistan a limited contingent of the Soviet troops requested by the DRA government in accordance with the existing norms of international law.

Concrete paths leading to the achievement of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan were indicated in the DRA government statement of May 14, 1980. Later, on more than one occasion, the DRA government confirmed its readiness to start working on appropriate agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as between Afghanistan and Iran. And it did so again quite recently. The United States, on its part, could, no doubt, contribute to the political settlement if it were to facilitate the beginning of the dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan and not to attempt, as is the case now, to raise obstacles thereto.

In conclusion, I would like once more to confirm our readiness for exchange of views on a wide range of issues. I hope that subsequently in our exchange of views a proper place will be accorded to the questions on which resolution the prospects of development of both Soviet-American relations and international situation as a whole are primarily dependent.

Sincerely, A. Gromyko

Mackinlay's Legacy Scotch Whisky advertisement featuring a bottle and the text 'The generations of Mackinlays have put their name to it.'

Suvretta House St. Moritz advertisement with text 'The holiday oasis for the individual guest... a wintery fairy world.'

Advertisement with Arabic text 'هذا من العمل' (This is from the work).

Royalists Ban Of Greek Queen's Family... ATHENS — Queen Mother Frederika of Greece...

U.S. Rebukes Russia on Security and Cooperation in Arms... MADRID — The United States...

Talks Fail in British Effort to Expel Cuba from Overseas Role... BRUSSELS — Members from the European Commission...

Ugandan Opposition... KAMPALA — The Uganda People's Congress...

China Ties A-Ban to Redesignate Agent... BEIJING — The Chinese government...

Turkey Accuses 5 Perf... ANKARA — Turkey's Foreign Ministry...

Secretary Haig... WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig...

Schmidt Aide Says Defense Work Hurt New U.S. Policy

By Robert C. Torb Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — Despite its emphasis on speaking with one voice, the Reagan administration has been struggling with its first foreign policy flap because of increasingly public disagreement between the departments of State and Defense over what to do about the neutron bomb.

At the center of the flap is Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who this week repeated a statement that caused him problems with the State Department last week. Personally, Mr. Weinberger said, he supports deploying neutron warheads in Europe.

Mr. Weinberger's reference was to NATO's decision in 1979, now under attack from the left wing of his party, to deploy new Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe by the end of 1983.

The promise of negotiations was an important factor in getting the NATO decision approved in member countries where Social Democratic parties are strong.

Mr. Schmidt himself acknowledged that the meeting could not eliminate much of the hard feeling, and the document was adopted with five leftists abstaining.

Mr. Schmidt was reported to have angrily shouted — his voice heard by reporters through several closed doors — at Erhard Eppler, one of the leftists who has been attacking West Germany's involvement in the NATO decision.

But the paper did not provide clear positions on a number of other sensitive topics within the party. It acknowledged the country's economic problems and asserted that basic changes within the West German industrial structure were necessary to keep products competitive.

Mr. Schmidt stressed the importance of the NATO decision on theater nuclear forces and said that the government should urge the United States to hold to factual compliance with the SALT-2 decision on arms reduction.

Neutron Bomb Issue Ignites Reagan's First Foreign Policy Flap

By Robert C. Torb Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — Despite its emphasis on speaking with one voice, the Reagan administration has been struggling with its first foreign policy flap because of increasingly public disagreement between the departments of State and Defense over what to do about the neutron bomb.

Her words seemed to suggest that the administration was seriously asking members of NATO to station the enhanced radiation warheads in Europe. But another press aide, Lyndon Allin, interrupted her.



WINTER'S TORMENT — Commuters in central Chicago waited in wet snow to board buses during the heaviest snowfall of this winter, which eventually dumped 8 to 12 inches of snow.

Reagan Weighs Welfare Shift to States To Cut Down Federal Outlays for Poor

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is shaping controversial proposals that would shift the bulk of welfare, housing, health care and food programs from the federal government to the states, White House officials have disclosed.

Dayan Reportedly Asks Role With Peres

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Former foreign minister Moshe Dayan has decided to try to elect a new faction in Israel's parliament and possibly to lead a coalition after the June 30 elections unless he is offered a domestic role in the new government, it was learned Thursday.

Mr. Dayan, the sources said, is prepared to assume either a civilian Cabinet-level position in charge of all Arab affairs, or even to reactivate his commission on the general staff of the Israeli Army in order to handle the administration of the occupied territories for a Labor Party government.

In either case, the sources said, Mr. Dayan wants the full authority of the Cabinet, for dealing with the Arab problem, not only here but in negotiating the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and with dealing with the [Palestinian] refugee problem.

One source close to Mr. Dayan said that the former foreign minister's negotiating role would be similar to the level of diplomatic responsibility assumed by Henry A. Kissinger when he was national security adviser and, later, secretary of state.

On the diplomatic level, Mr. Dayan is seeking to resume the powers he had in negotiating and implementing the September, 1978, Camp David accord, before Interior Minister Yosef Burg was named by Mr. Begin to head the Israeli negotiating team in discussion with Egypt over the proposed autonomy scheme for the occupied territories.

He also wants to be co-ordinator of the West Bank and Gaza. He believes in a daily rapport with the Arabs there, and believes that he is in a unique position to accomplish that.

Sources said that Mr. Dayan would attempt to implement his long-cherished goal of mutually imposing limited autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, over the proposed objections of all of the mayors and other Arab political leaders.

The sources said that Mr. Peres had given no indication in private that he would accept Mr. Dayan in his government if Labor — as expected — defeats Likud in the election.

Jury in Chicago Convicts 10 in In FALN Plots

New York Times Service CHICAGO — A federal jury has delivered verdicts of guilty on all 13 counts against 10 persons on trial here as terrorists. The defendants are believed to be members of FALN, an organization that seeks independence for Puerto Rico.

The charges included seditious conspiracy for plotting to oppose the government through illegal means, auto theft and illegal use and possession of weapons. Each defendant could receive a maximum of 80 years in prison. They were convicted Wednesday.

The defendants were arrested April 4 in Evanston, a northern suburb of Chicago. Jerry Margolis, assistant U.S. district attorney, said they were apparently preparing to kidnap an industrialist, Henry Crown, who lives three blocks from the site of the arrests.

The defendants were accused of carrying out bombings and of plotting kidnappings and stockpiling weapons and materials to carry out their plans.

U.S. Calls for Better Big-Jet Fire Safety

The board also recommended that the aviation administration review the criteria for containing fires in cargo bays on all types of jumbo jets that do not now have remotely operated extinguishers.

Disaster in Riyadh Urgent attention was directed to the problem after an L-1011 accident last August in Riyadh. The cause of the disaster is still not precisely understood.

The safety board said it was concerned that the theoretical concept underlying the licensing of cargo compartments might not be valid for large jets.

However, the safety board said that preliminary tests conducted by the aviation agency had shown that there was enough extra air in a jumbo-jet compartment so that, even after the air flow was cut off, a fire could burn with sufficient intensity to penetrate the ceiling liner.

The document sent to the aviation agency said that such penetration could be extremely hazardous because "numerous major aircraft components are routed between the ceiling of the compartment and the floor of the cabin."

The agency has also sent a notice to the airlines recommending that hand-held extinguishers currently used in passenger cabins be replaced by Halon 1211 extinguishers, which an agency official said were more effective in fighting in-cabin fires.

Heathrow Radar Fails LONDON — Britain's main air traffic control system near Heathrow Airport in London lost all radar cover for 30 minutes Tuesday night.

Freed Hostage Skeptical of Torture

Some of the former hostages have said that they were forced to play Russian roulette and that they were kept in solitary confinement and beaten. Mr. Belk had said earlier that he was beaten after an escape attempt, and that a captor held an unloaded pistol to his head and pulled the trigger.

Mr. Belk, 44, a communications specialist, told the South Carolina General Assembly on Wednesday that he was not tortured during his 444 days in captivity.

"I would question some of the things said about torture," he said. "I would not call my colleagues liars. I can only say for myself and I was not tortured."

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Windfall: A Progress Report

Most of the U.S. oil companies have now published their earnings for the past year, showing — as perhaps you expected — a brisk improvement in earnings from last year. Or any other year, for that matter. But the companies emphasize that their fourth-quarter earnings were in general just about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1979. The suggestion is that the profit curve is flattening out. Maybe so. But you ought to keep in mind that, since last March, the oil industry has been paying the windfall tax — a tax that it has repeatedly described as onerous, damaging and excessive. Even after paying this heavy new tax, the oil industry is making as much money in late 1980 as it did before that tax was imposed.

Many people in the oil industry are pressing the Reagan administration to repeal the windfall tax. But events since it was enacted last winter have fully confirmed the wisdom of it. The purpose of this tax is not to punish or harass the oil industry — which, we shall state once again, is doing a valuable job very much in the national interest and doing it with great technical skill. The industry argues that, without the tax, it would have more money to invest in exploration for more oil. But the enormous rise in oil prices is already providing the industry with incentives beyond the most manic fantasies of the wildest wildcaters. Drilling is up 30 percent over this time last year. The ending of price controls promises still greater incentives and threatens still more oil-field inflation as companies bid against each other for scarce equipment and technicians. Exploration could hardly be proceeding faster.

The case for the oil windfall tax is simply that it provides an essential shock-absorber to the U.S. economy, during a vast and sudden transfer of income to the oil industry from everybody else. It limits the rate at which money piles up in the oil companies' cash registers. This year the windfall tax will probably bring in about \$19 billion. That's not a small figure. By comparison, the total revenue of all U.S. corporation income taxes is running around \$65 billion a year. The truly staggering thing is that the oil companies are paying a tax as large as this one without suffering any decline in net income.

The proper use of the windfall tax is to recycle oil profits back to the rest of U.S. business. The oil companies bitterly object to this concept, with its implication that they are winning their high profits at the expense of other businesses. But something very much like that is clearly happening. The oil people argue that economic growth is not a zero-sum game. Certainly not — but there is a limit to the speed with which revenue flows can be wrenched toward one sector, away from all the others.

The best reason for a cut in business taxes this year is precisely to offset some of the tremendous weight of energy costs on other industries. A very rapid shift of income to the oil producers can only result in inflation and unemployment elsewhere in the economy. The windfall tax on oil, coupled with the coming reductions in other business taxes, is indispensable to limit the strain on the national economy as oil prices keep rising.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Untouchables

There are two constituencies, the Reagan administration has decided, that it does not care to engage in the coming budget battle. They are both hotly emotional, fully organized and highly combative: the elderly people who get Social Security checks, and the veterans. Mr. Reagan has moved quickly and firmly to reassure them that their interests are entirely safe. That represents good, cautious political judgment. But as social and fiscal policy, it's not quite so encouraging.

There will be no cuts in the basic Social Security pensions, the White House says — including the indexing formula that overcompensates them for inflation. There will similarly be no cuts in Medicare, with its health insurance for the elderly, or in the program that guarantees a minimum benefit for the elderly poor. The veterans' pensions are to be equally immune — the most justified and the least justified alike. To those programs the president has added several much smaller ones that benefit the children of poor families, most of them in the inner cities. There you have the list of the untouchables — the programs that, unlike the rest of the budget, can look forward to the coming year with serene confidence.

The decision on Social Security threatens to make another increase in the payroll tax inevitable within the next several years. If the present indexing formula remains unchanged, the Social Security trust fund will begin to scrape bottom sometime within a couple of years. That point can be staved off, very temporarily, by trimming some of the marginal Social Security benefits. Mr. Reagan apparently intends to do away, for example, with the college benefits for recipients' children. Perhaps the Reagan administration will resort to borrowing among the various trust funds to postpone the evil moment a bit further, as the Carter administration had intended to do. But Mr. Reagan's retreat on the basic benefits constitutes a

warning that, for all of the talk about income tax cuts, an increase in the payroll tax remains a very lively possibility.

As for the veterans' pensions, there was never any question about the benefits to people who were injured in military service. That commitment is beyond challenge. But what about those pensions to nearly two million veterans whose disabilities have nothing to do with military service? Those pensions go only to veterans who are poor, and often the disability is simply old age. It is, in effect, a separate welfare system. Because it overlaps with other welfare systems, there is no reason whatever to perpetuate it — except, of course, that the veterans' organizations consider it their own, and are prepared to defend it vehemently whether it makes any sense or not.

All together, the untouchables constitute nearly one-third of the total federal budget. If you add the defense money, which can only increase, and the interest on the debt, you will discover that fully two-thirds of the budget is now immune to cutting, by either national necessity or presidential declaration. Mr. Reagan has now put himself in some danger of drifting toward the uncomfortable position of his last several predecessors, who watched the budget swell while they complained bitterly that it was uncontrollable. As Mr. Reagan and his colleagues have repeatedly told the country, a budget is uncontrollable only if presidents and Congresses consider it so. To sweat the promised \$50 billion out of Mr. Carter's \$739 billion budget for 1982 seemed at least possible. To get \$50 billion out of a budget of \$235 billion — which is the residue, after defense, debt interest and untouchables — is a less promising enterprise. As more elements of the budget are declared exempt from the scissors, the impact of the cuts will necessarily fall with greater force on the vulnerable remainder.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Split in Britain's Labor Party

Do you want to bet that the [British] Labor Party splits? Who but someone who takes on any bet would want to risk a high stake on that question? The ladies and gentlemen of the "Council for Social Democracy" have in a way already crossed the threshold of the door out of the Labor Party. They haven't slammed the door. But they can hardly turn back ...

It looks as though neither the Labor people of all persuasions nor the British public grasp was is happening. Europe was for them a question of today's price of butter instead of tomorrow's security and freedom of

choice. And now they seem without thinking to be giving up essential elements of their system of parliamentary rule, which have made British democracy the most stable and best functioning ...

It can come to that if parties distance themselves from the people. Whoever believes that such alienation of the people from politics can't happen, because parties are elected, win power and seek to rule, can now study in Britain of all places the destructive power of ideologies and the ideologues' desire for defeat — and meditate about their own country.

— Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (Frankfurt).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 13, 1906

WASHINGTON — Foreign affairs are again coming to the front. The administration continues to spread disquieting reports about the danger to American interests in China; some new maneuver touching the coming tariff war with Germany is under way; senators are beginning to ask whether Italy's complaint against Haiti will lead to an attempt by Mr. Roosevelt to control the finances of that republic, and relations with Cuba are likely to become involved in view of the strife over the Isle of Pines Treaty. Sen. Hale intends to question Mr. Taft about his department's increase of military forces in the Philippines with the purpose of having a large number of troops there.

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1931

WASHINGTON — Referring to unemployment doles as "opiates of government charity," President Hoover in a nationwide radio address tonight emphatically opposed any measures destined to invoke direct federal aid for the country's jobless or for sufferers from last summer's drought. He declared that the government sought to improve the situation by its example in aiding plans for development and employment projects, and also of affording credits for drought victims cooperating with the aid of the community and "thus avoid the stifling of the national spirit of self-help." He also commented that never before in conditions of depression had there been so little social disorder.



On Killings in Guatemala

By Jonathan Power

GUATEMALA CITY — Everyday the morning newspapers here have more of the same: more bodies discovered, another wave of killing. Since 1966 there have been 30,000 deaths in Guatemala. Since Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia became president in 1976, there have been 3,000 deaths, with more than 600 people arrested and unaccounted for. The bodies of the victims have been found piled up in ravines, dumped at roadsides or buried in mass graves.

According to Amnesty International, Guatemala has the worst human rights record of any Latin American country. The violence has not reached the crescendo it has in El Salvador today, nor have as many people "disappeared" in as short a time as after the coup in Chile in 1973, but no country can be compared with Guatemala for long-term, systematic assassinations and torture.

There is the evidence of one of the literally hundreds of survivors who have escaped after being picked up. Amnesty International plans to publish a taped interview with the former prisoner. He tells of how he was held at a military base in Huehuetenango and tortured by being pulled up by his testicles and hooded with a rubber tire lined with quicklime.

Guatemala has a long tradition of political violence. The Guatemalan Nobel Prize winning novelist, Miguel Angel Asturias, wrote about it in his 1920 novel, "El Senor Presidente." The violence comes and goes like the seismic eruptions that periodically spill out from Guatemala's breathtaking chain of bubbling volcanoes. However, observers agree that the period from 1966 to the present has been unparalleled in its viciousness and cruelty. Revolution in Nicaragua and civil war in El Salvador have, the last two years, lent a new intensity to the conflict.

The overwhelming proportion of the deaths are of peasants. The next largest groups is of students. But during the last two years Guatemala has lost the cream of the leadership of its Social Democratic and Christian Democratic parties and many of its most independent-minded professional people. By comparison, the army and the police have lost relatively few.

It is not easy to pinpoint precisely what has triggered the present round of violence. Many observers point to the deposing in 1954, in a CIA-sponsored coup, of the reform-minded President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman. This was followed by a round of killings that left hundreds dead.

Others point to the decision in the early 1960s of a small group of army officers to take to the hills and start a guerrilla movement among the land-starved Indian community. The army and civilian paramilitary groups ruthlessly put it down, and it only restarted in 1975, fueled in part by the frustrations brought on after the Christian Democrats were cheated out of an election victory by massive vote fraud.

Nevertheless, there seems little doubt that the violence today is overwhelmingly of the right. Torture, shooting, strangulation by garrote are the tools used to intimidate the population and maintain political dominance.

The only question is: Who organizes the killings? High officials in the government assure the visitor that they are, for the moment, hopelessly caught in the violence between the left and the right. The rightist violence, they say, is caused by death squads like the *Ejercito Secreto Anticomunista* (Secret Anti-Communist Army). The government denies having made a single political arrest or holding a single political prisoner.

Michael McClintock, the regional researcher of Amnesty International, has a different view. He believes he now has firm evidence that most of the killings are government inspired.

His conclusions will be published shortly in an Amnesty International report. Briefly, these are his main pieces of evidence:

● There have been a number of occasions when prisoners who have been officially recognized to be in police custody have turned up dead — like 37 killed by garrote in 1979 and dumped in a ravine. Or the 26 labor unionists who in June, 1980, were arrested by plainclothesmen while a street was closed to traffic by uniformed police, and have not been seen since. The government denies holding them.

● There is the evidence of one of the literally hundreds of survivors who have escaped after being picked up. Amnesty International plans to publish a taped interview with the former prisoner. He tells of how he was held at a military base in Huehuetenango and tortured by being pulled up by his testicles and hooded with a rubber tire lined with quicklime.

● There is the case of Gregorio Yujj Xoná, an Indian peasant, who took part in the occupation of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City a year ago to protest against the abuses committed by the army in El Quiche province. (A hundred Indians were killed in the town square when the army fired on a protest demonstration.) He and the Spanish ambassador were the sole survivors of the police assault on the embassy. He was held under police guard in a hospital. The police then removed him without explanation. His mutilated body was later found abandoned.

● There is the case of Gregorio Yujj Xoná, an Indian peasant, who took part in the occupation of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City a year ago to protest against the abuses committed by the army in El Quiche province. (A hundred Indians were killed in the town square when the army fired on a protest demonstration.) He and the Spanish ambassador were the sole survivors of the police assault on the embassy. He was held under police guard in a hospital. The police then removed him without explanation. His mutilated body was later found abandoned.

Mr. McClintock's information is accurate. While he was in office, he says, he learned how the system worked and is of no doubt that the overwhelming majority of killings are decided in the presidential palace complex.

Until now, the U.S. State Department has refused to accept that the accusation of evidence points directly to the Guatemalan presidency. Diplomats on the ground in Guatemala are only prepared to acknowledge it as a possibility.

Mr. Villagaran and Mr. McClintock between them present a formidable case. But then, an embassy that is strongly advising Washington to renew arms sales and counterinsurgency training for Guatemala may not want to believe too readily that the chain of horror begins on the president's doorstep.

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What country more deserves U.S. aid if not Afghanistan? And yet, the United States does nothing. No military aid is required, only food and medicine. Or, as a French spokesman says in the article: "The situation is desperate. If the Americans are not in a position to organize direct relief themselves, then we are more than willing to coordinate our activities with them."

S.B. MORSE.

The Polish Dilemma Confronting Reagan

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If the Soviet Union were on the verge of bankruptcy, would the United States offer its financial aid? Of course not; the collapse of the Soviet economy would be proof that Communism does not work, a realization devoutly to be wished.

If Communist-run Poland were on the verge of bankruptcy, would the United States offer that nation financial aid? The obvious answer is, again, of course not — let the Russians, who imposed the unworkable system on Poland, bail it out. If they cannot pay the costs of their imperialism, let them withdraw to their own borders.

But obvious answers may be wrong answers. The Reagan administration is beginning to wrestle with its first far-ranging foreign policy decision: whether to let the economic chaos in Poland come to a head — thereby saddling the Soviet Union with a foreign aid headache or a debilitating military occupation — or to join with Western allies in taking some of the financial pressure off the Polish Communist government.

The dovish reason to assist the Polish government would be to try to avoid bloodshed between the Red Army and the Polish workers and farmers. The hawkish reason to help would be to impose conditions that would lead to gradual economic and political reform — in effect, to begin to wean the Eastern Europeans away from Soviet domination.

Add to these reasons the financial exposure of banks in Britain, West Germany and France, who are Poland's creditors and who will urge their leaders to prevail on the United States to join some consortium for Polish stability, or to bring in the International Monetary Fund.

President Reagan will be asked to accept a share in the de facto debt rescheduling already under way, as European banks give government-guaranteed loans to Poland to help avoid default on interest payments of other loans.

But the West cannot be expected to come up with the \$7 billion in credit needed this year without some special commitment from Poland and the Soviet Union — that the causes of the distress will be cured.

Let's say, for argument's sake, the Russians allow the Poles to join the International Monetary Fund. That is not impossible, since Romania is already a member, as is Yugoslavia.

The IMF would then extend credit to Poland, as it did to Zaire and Brazil, with hard-nosed requirements that the Polish economy set its house in order. That means curbing imports, stopping subsidies, raising worker productivity and tightening the belt generally.

That is exactly what the Soviet government wants, and the Polish Communist Party wants, but such austerity is exactly what the Polish freedom workers of Solidarity do not want.

Lech Walesa wants a five-day

workweek, not the current more wages, not less, lower summer prices, not higher Communist Party will use the requirements as the excuse for Solidarity's demands. Polish workers will be forced to sacrifice Communist will blame the tankist bankers.

That is some dilemma, but not help, we may miss an opportunity; if we do help, we are helping the victims to pay, in the short run, what we want in political reform. The Poles worsen their economic situation.

The path, of least resistance traditionally the State Department — into the trap of participating in the repression of the Polish people.

Outmoded Theory
Before being drawn into it should recognize that the cause of the Polish economic weakness is the outmoded, one-handed centralized bureaucracy makes decisions that should be made in the marketplace. The market will suffer, we should hope, of a bailout of the communist does not include a full measure of capitalist incentives.

Thus, the obvious question posed at the start of this day's barange — that the Soviet Union is not a friend, it happens to be the Soviet Union. Sometimes the market makes simple sense. We are asking the Russians for help. Let the turf-builders. Bottom set up their interest task forces to establish Haigemony. Let us continue to those who wish the Polish people would not be so obstinate.

But unless the Russians are prepared to pay for a Polish bailout, the coin of political freedom should let history take its course. An epochal event may be in place; if the Soviets in their own eyes are not a friend, by Soviet and East Germany that could bring about a resistance that would change the Communist world. We all see the danger, but there is great hope in courageous resistance. That is time for the United States to act; ultimately, the only way for the Russians to solve their problem will be to let Poles more and more freedom.

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Burger's Call to Arms

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Two cheers for Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who told the American Bar Association the other day that defense against crime was as vital to national security as "the budget of the Pentagon." In fact, it's probably of more immediate concern to most Americans.

With no empty blasts about "getting tough," Mr. Burger said many other things that need to be said — for example, that the great cost of lowering crime rates would be less "than the billions in dollars and thousands of blighted lives now hostage to crime." Nor is this an elitist view, since crime afflicts "the poor and minorities even more than the affluent."

Emotional Subject
We need the undoubted deterrence of "swift arrest, prompt trial, certain penalty, and — at some point — finality of judgment." And to mount a real attack on crime will demand "more money than we have ever before devoted to law enforcement," as well as much rethinking of what law enforcement should be.

Still, on such a complex and emotional subject, the chief justice inevitably raised more questions than he provided answers. It's true that crime will not disappear "if we abolish poverty." But it's more important that poverty and inequity breed crime, particularly when exacerbated by racial animosities, as in the United States. And where so much poverty exists in such proximity to so much affluence, the crime-breeding effect is likely to be greater.

The chief justice's specific proposals, moreover, will not be easy to effect, even when their validity is clear. Trial "within weeks of arrest" is highly desirable, but

where are hard-pressed cities like Cleveland and New York to find the money for the needed judges, prosecutors, police officers? And in most such cities, by far the most cases are now disposed of by plea bargaining rather than by trial.

Mr. Burger also proposed empowering judges to hold arrested persons without bail when "a combination of the particular crime and past record" makes it likely that the defendant will commit another crime while awaiting trial. This is of dubious constitutionality; it rests on judges' uncertain ability to predict human behavior and thus poses a high risk of injustice in a system already fraught with it; and anyway, in 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement concluded that there was only a "relatively small percentage of defendants who present a significant risk of flight or criminal conduct before trial."

The commission also pointed out that the best way to deal with that small percentage was by speedy trials. Thus, the chief justice might find more support for speeding on the trial proposal, which most criminal justice authorities support, rather than for controversial pre-trial detention.

His argument for limiting the scope of appellate review of criminal convictions to "genuine claims of miscarriage of justice, and not a quest for error" also rests on judges' questionable ability to tell one from the other. And while inmate appeals do flood the courts, most are refused without hearing and with only cursory consideration. Is this really a major cause of high crime rates?

Unlike many reformers, Mr. Burger knows that his proposals, if carried out, would send many more people to prison. He also understands that to send them to

overcrowded, underfunded, if quickly staffed and properly run of the United States would in his purpose; because more, more frightening, criminals out of these schools of crime violence than go into them.

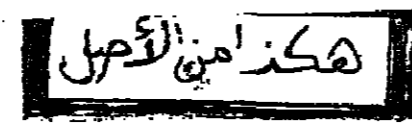
His prison reform proposal nevertheless the weakest part of his package. He wants to physically rebuilt "to provide setting" for mandatory educational and vocational programs signed to "change" or "care mates, who would be released at least a basic education, smacks of the discredited "kism" of which Mr. Burger is often critical.

Even if rebuilt at costs taxpayers are rarely willing to shoulder, institutions to cage humans can provide a "decaying" setting. Little evidence exists that rehabilitation programs, partial if mandatory, can be effective that criminals can be "rehabilitated" even in the most "decent" prisons — let alone the many that are foundly indecent. There's even suggestion that the public and legislators are willing to pay such programs.

And what good are the skills Mr. Burger wants to give mates when they return to a city largely unwilling to hire it — particularly blacks or Hispanics with a record of violence and an economy with a decline need for low-skill labor?

Deterrence of crime? — partly speedy trial and certain punishment — is vitally needed. It best to achieve it is a subject which thoughtful and honest persons disagree — and on which Mr. Burger has usually demonstrated, not settled, the debate.

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1981

The Polish Confrontation

By William

WASHINGTON — If the Soviet Union were to offer its financial aid to Poland, the Polish economy would be in a state of collapse. The Communist Party would be unable to pay its debts to the West. The Polish government would be forced to accept a new constitution. The Polish people would be forced to accept a new government. The Polish people would be forced to accept a new government.

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Europe Allies Hope for Flexibility by Reagan

WASHINGTON — European allies are hopeful that the new administration will be more flexible in dealing with the underdeveloped countries, a lack of enthusiasm for the North-South dialogue that the West Germans are pressing and the support of what is considered a doubtful government in El Salvador.

Although the political character of the government in Britain of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a Conservative, is considerably closer to that of the Reagan administration than is the Bonn coalition or other Social Democratic

led European governments, similar worries about the approach to the Third World were heard from associates of the prime minister. Europe, a British official said, wants a sophisticated attitude from the United States, not one in which the degree of anti-Communism of a Third World government would be the only criterion for judging its value.

In the same way, a diplomat in Bonn said the United States would do well to regard its prestige less in terms of military power. He said he felt that the country had never really grasped the extent to which the condition of the dollar was an equally significant symbol of its influence and power and how those had diminished with the dollar's fall. Protecting the dollar should be an element of U.S. leadership, he said.

Shirley-Smith, 79, Bridge Designer

WASHINGTON — Shirley Smith, 79, a bridge designer and the first woman to design a suspension bridge, died Tuesday.

Employee Held in Las Vegas Blaze

LAS VEGAS — A room-service attendant has been arrested on suspicion of arson and murder in connection with one of the four fires at the Las Vegas Hilton in which eight persons were killed.

19 Refugees Charged

BANGKOK — Thailand is charging 19 Vietnamese refugees with piracy for their takeover in December of a Thai fishing trawler off Thailand's southern coast, officials said.

Self-Justification Seen

In all these comments there was also a lightly traced pattern of European self-justification. A West German said the United States had little appreciation of how much his government had done in dealing with the Third World at the United Nations, and a Frenchman said France's role in Africa — he did not mention the Libyan takeover of Chad — was insufficiently valued.

Ketti Frings

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Ketti Frings, 71, a writer and producer who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1958

Lifestyles

'Upper Americans' Shudder at 'Middle' Folk

WASHINGTON — A class made up of people who "despise food that smacks of meat and potatoes" and "shudder at movie heroes" is rising to power in the United States.

Princeton University Professor Eric S. Goldman calls them Upper Americans and suggests their fundamental credo might be: "Let's not be Middle American."

Evolution of a Class

Goldman writes about the evolution of Upper Americans in "Reflections of America," a collection of essays issued by the Census Bureau to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Statistical Abstract.

Strong Impact

The impact of Upper Americans, Goldman says, is particularly great because of their heavy presence in fields that have to do with the projection of ideas and attitudes — radio and television, the powerhouse newspapers, magazine and book publishing, the leading universities and a far-flung array of service organizations that have talent and money.

Ballet in England

Robert North Takes 'Songs and Dances' on Tour

By Noel Goodwin International Herald Tribune LONDON — What may be Robert North's last work for London Contemporary Dance Theatre is an attractive addition to the repertory on its current tour.

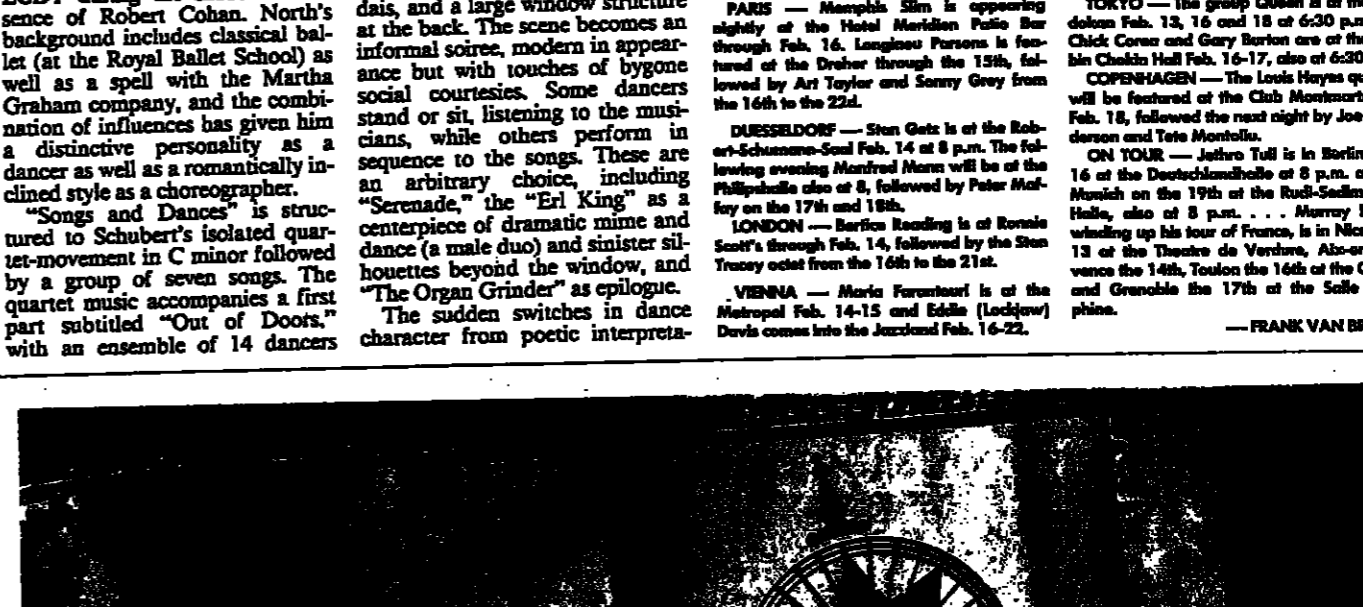
Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Margit Sim in opposing slightly at the Hotel Marignan Feb. 16 through Feb. 16. Lancelotti Parsons is featured at the Dreher through the 19th, followed by Art Taylor and Sonny Grey from the 16th to the 22nd.

19 Refugees Charged

BANGKOK — Thailand is charging 19 Vietnamese refugees with piracy for their takeover in December of a Thai fishing trawler off Thailand's southern coast, officials said.

Another Olympic legend.



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Another Olympic legend.

For business or pleasure, first-class or tourist, make it a legendary trip from the major cities of Europe. Carve a bit of history for yourself.

OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

OLYMPIC Airbus A300

Advertisement for METAXA brandy. It features a bottle of METAXA Gold Label Brandy and a glass of brandy. The text reads: 'The brandy Napoleon did not drink but Alexander did. (known as the Great) From the legendary golden grapes of Greece, untouched throughout the centuries, where the grape was first adored, glorified and drunk by Gods, Men and Warriors. METAXA the Greek classic'

Advertisement for Olympic Airways Airbus A300. It features a photograph of the aircraft and text describing its features: 'Now, there's a new way of flying to Greece. Olympic Airbus A300. Spacious. Quiet. Sumptuous. Wider aisles. More leg room. More luggage space. Add Olympic hospitality, and the convenience of Olympic's own inter-connecting terminal at Athens airport, and there's no better way of getting to Greece. For business or pleasure, first-class or tourist, make it a legendary trip from the major cities of Europe. Carve a bit of history for yourself. OLYMPIC AIRWAYS OLYMPIC Airbus A300'

Clothing

Savile Row Sews Profitably Through U.K. Slump

By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service

LONDON — With an unshakable disdain for fashions, frumpier and fads, the exclusive custom tailors of Savile Row are sailing through Britain's worst tail slump in three years with discreet prosperity. For the shops that survived wars by stitching uniforms for gentlemen soldiers, today's hard times are mere hiccups in their fortunes.

"When there's a slump, conservative fashion and quality become the rule of the day," declared Paul Lewis, chairman of the bespoke, or made-to-order, division of the Lincolnton Kilgour Group Ltd., a \$34.8-million public company whose holdings include Kilgour, French & Stanbury and Bernard Weatherill of London, among Savile Row's largest establishments. "People want things that last," he said.

The three largest Savile Row companies are Henry Poole & Co., the Kilgour-Weatherill Group and H. Huntsman & Sons, each a product of consolidation. Kilgour, on nearby Dover Street, acquired Weatherill, a prestigious tailor of hunting clothes, and Tommy Nutter, an inspired young designer with a starry clientele. Then, Kilgour merged with Holland & Lewis, the fabric company. Poole's, on Cork Street, acquired the bespoke tailor Sullivan & Wooley. Huntsman's is part of a group that includes the queen's bootmaker and a company that specializes in made-to-order clothing for children.

Comparable in Size

While guarding their minuscule differences, all three are similar in size. Both Kilgour's and Huntsman reported sales of \$2.4 million for 1980, while Poole was slightly behind at \$1.8 million. Exports accounted for 80 percent of Poole's and Kilgour's sales, and 70 percent of Huntsman's. Kilgour's and Poole's have 70 employees each, Huntsman 130.

The cost of a two-piece suit, depending on the cloth, has doubled in five years to \$1,440 at Kilgour's, \$960 at Poole's and \$1,800 at Huntsman. But Savile Row tailors do not think in such limited time spans, for their suits are built to last at least a dozen years.

They vie for a clientele made up of royalty, aristocrats, businessmen, prominent politicians, show business personalities and "beautiful people," including a handful of women. "Our average customer is 45 years old," said Frederick Lintott, managing director of Huntsman, which counts several of President Reagan's Cabinet members

among its clients. Kilgour's customers are younger, because of Tommy Nutter. "And they all are very cost-conscious," Lewis said. "Even Paul Getty was always getting his suits fixed."

Angus Cuney, director of Poole's, says his average customer is between 45 and 55 years old and most likely a businessman. Lintott estimates that 85 percent of Savile Row's trade comes from business executives.

Rejuvenated Image

While all the companies are reluctant to discuss their customers, Kilgour's, whose acquisition of Nutter rejuvenated its image, gets a big show business trade, ranging

from Mick and Bianca Jagger, Elton John, Eric Clapton, to Fred Astaire, Cary Grant and Jackie Gleason, plus businessmen Baron Marcel Bich, founder of Bic pens, Lord Lever and the late Joseph Kennedy. Through Weatherill they supply riding clothes to Queen Elizabeth, Princess Anne and Mark Phillips, and have recently made a sidesaddle outfit for Princess Michael of Kent.

Poole's has traditionally dressed European royalty and heads of government such as Charles de Gaulle and Winston Churchill, and business giants such as J.P. Morgan, Clark Gable, Gary Cooper and Bing Crosby were Huntsman clients as is Benny Goodman. Selecting a tailor is akin to

choosing a psychiatrist. "To choose a tailor who suits you, find someone whose clothes you admire," suggested Lintott. "Don't go mad, order one suit and make sure you like it."

All three agree that the first made-to-order suit should be a dressy town suit in a dark fabric. Lewis believes a blazer should come next, while Lintott says a gray flannel is more important than a blazer.

"From a tailoring point of view, a blazer doesn't need to be bespoke," he said. Then, a sportier suit, dinner jacket and topcoat. "Ideally, a man should have one suit for every business day and wear it only one day," Lintott said.

Theater in Paris

Orton's 'Loot' Is a Delight in French

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is only 40 minutes from London to Paris, but it has taken 14 years for Joe Orton's play, "Loot," to cross the channel. Its author has long been dead, murdered in 1967, and his play was written before rigid censorship of the English stage was abolished.

Now adapted into French by Eric Kahane — as "Le Butin" — it has opened at a miniature Montparnasse playhouse, the Theatre de Poche, to the general glee of the Parisian press, and this "thumbs up" reaction assures it for lengthy and prosperous local life.

A bad-mannered, macabre farce of the sick '60s, it has survived its period by its exuberant humor, its delight in ridicule and its irresistible impudence. Its dramaturgy is shockingly shabby and laughs at itself. Its makeshift plot maneuvers revolve about a funeral in a lower middle-class household of Catholic persuasion. The son, a thief, has hidden his "loot" in his mother's coffin which necessitates the removal of the corpse and its constant manhandling. The father is a circus foy, the nurse is a predatory bitch, the son's chum is a finagling undertaker and the Scotland Yard detective is a brute and a crook.

John Lehr, an American critic, has published in "Prick Up Your Ears" an exhaustive study of the author. Orton's biography warrants dramatization and it is surprising that it has not yet tempted a playwright. The son of a suburban gardener, he studied acting and devised plays for the BBC. His initial, full-length comedy, "Entertaining Mr. Sloan," including grisly murder, placed him in the West End spotlight. "Loot" followed and he left an unfinished manuscript, "What the Butler Saw," set in a mental clinic.

His own fate was similar to violent incidents he employed in his plays. His rising reputation and the demand for his work — the Beatles contemplated engaging him to write a script for them — enraged his envious and insane flat-mate who, fearing he would be abandoned, battered out Orton's brains with a hammer and committed suicide.

"Loot" is in luck in its current production. Etienne Bierry has staged it briskly so there is no time for the audience to meditate on its improbabilities, and the

company has caught its wild, headlong spirit, with Catherine Rich as the sinister nurse, Hubert Deschamps as the doddering papa, Stephane Bierry as the wayward son, Frederic Witts as his evil companion and the elder Bierry as the agent from the Yard, not one of London's finest.

Simone Valere and Jean Desailly, an acting couple of rare refinement, are to the contemporary French theater what the Lunts were to the Anglo-American stage. They have recruited their own company and are occupying the Theatre de la Madeleine.

They opened their season with a negligible *comédie-bouffe* by Yves Jamiaque, an arch parody of the mores of Victorian England. It failed to please, but the second item of their program has found favor. It is a charming piece, drawn by Mario Reinhard from the letters of Chopin, George Sand and Delacroix — with Reinhard at the piano for its accompanying music — and is being performed at 6 p.m. on Saturdays by members of the troupe, but without the stars.

The stars are again in their element in a revival of Giraudoux's "Siegfried." This was Giraudoux's first play, adapted from his novel at the request of Louis Jouvet, who directed and acted in it, introducing a brilliant new dramatist to the international scene.

The story of a French soldier who suffers amnesia from wounds received on the 1914-18 battlefield and, mistaken for a German, is hospitalized in enemy land. There he recovers his physical health, but has no memory of his past. He believes he is German and rises to political prominence in the middle of post-war Germany.

From this situation Giraudoux devises a pacifist drama, exposing the futility of armed conflict. This was in 1928, before the Nazi menace had raised its ugly head, but the play has survived World War II to again deliver its message.

"Siegfried" remains a good play and it is persuasively played by Desailly as his schizophrenic hero, and by Valere and the admirable cast in support. Georges Wilson has directed it at a pace that occasionally lags, but this is inevitable as the play has much to say and often stands still to say it.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Feb. 12, 1981. The table is organized into columns for various stock categories and includes columns for 12-month stock price, high, low, and volume. It lists numerous individual stocks and their corresponding market data.

Advertisement for Ballantine's Scotch Whisky. The central image shows a bottle of Ballantine's Scotch Whisky wrapped in a decorative, patterned paper. The text reads 'Happy Ballantine's Day.' Below the bottle, there is a small graphic of a man in a suit. At the bottom of the advertisement, there is a logo with the text 'مركز الامم'.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Firm Reports New York Bus Talks
Reston
 Hino Motor, a Japanese truck and bus manufacturer, said Tuesday that it has agreed to build a bus-assembly plant in New York State. The plant would be located in a former GM site in Tonawanda, and the company has agreed to ship several large buses to New York State.

Financially, Hino Keizi Shimbo, reported that he had signed a basic agreement with Gov. Carey on exports of buses this year and construction of a bus factory capable of building 2,000 vehicles within several years.

Polenc Expects Lower 1980 Profits
Reston
 Pierre Polenc, Peugeot's chief executive, said Tuesday that the company expects 1980 operating profits to be sharp. He said Peugeot's operating profit in 1979, the last year for which figures are available, was 33.8 billion francs (5,732 million dollars) in 1979, the profit is expected to be about 6.3 percent of turnover, compared with 17 percent in 1979. Consolidated turnover was \$3.8 billion but the company made no prediction for 1980.

Announces 7,000 Layoffs
Reston
 Renault said it will lay off workers at its Cleon factory, near Paris, on Feb. 27 and March 2 because of the poor outlook for car sales in 1981. The layoffs will affect about 7,000 of the 8,150 workers at Cleon, engines and gearboxes, and produces pig aluminum. Two plants announced two-day layoffs in February for 32,750 workers at other factories.

Improved 1981 Operating Results
Reston
 International Telephone and Telegraph said it expects 1981 operating performance to be better than last year's, but that it still expects to improve its overall results. The company's chairman, Ram V. Araskog, said that current foreign exchange and related accounting practices could make improvement in 1981.

Hong Kong to Cost \$261 Million
Reston
 CNG — The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.'s new office building in Hong Kong will cost \$261 million, a spokesman said. The 41-story building here will be managed by a subsidiary, which will obtain finance from export credits contracts and by borrowing at commercial rates from the parent company. Construction is scheduled to be completed in June, 1985.

Saint-Gobain Turnover Possible
Reston
 Saint-Gobain Pont-a-Mousson said its consolidated turnover in 1980 was 70 billion francs (\$14.3 billion) in 1983 at current prices, up from 67 billion francs last year.

The company said the figure, which is contained in its three year plan, is not a firm forecast and could vary depending on changes in demand, as well as monetary and economic trends. It includes sales of Honeywell Bull, in which Saint-Gobain took 53 percent last year, and Olivetti, in which it has a 30-percent stake.

Industrial activity is expected to remain steady in 1981 and to rise sharply, coinciding with an upward trend in profitability. Capital investments in 1983 from the company are expected to rise 20 percent.

**an Creditors Force
 rain Into Bankruptcy**

Robert J. Cole
Reston
 In the last 11 years the company has received government loans and guarantees of nearly \$400 million. Plagued by the decline in tanker needs during the Arab oil embargo of the early 1970s, cost overruns in shipbuilding operations and delays in building the Alaskan oil pipeline to the tanker terminal at Valdez, Seatrain has operated in the red for the last decade.

Seatrain is now basically a tanker company. Most of its tanker operations were sold this year, while its shipyard operations were scaled down several years ago.

It lost almost \$34 million in the 1980 fiscal year, and last week reported further losses of \$150 million in just the second quarter of 1981. It also announced at that time the resignation of four of its nine directors, including Stephen Russell as president.

Delta Outlines \$7-Billion Buying Plans

By Eric Pace
Reston
 NEW YORK — In a statement that seemed aimed in part at spurring competition among aircraft manufacturers, Delta Air Lines said Wednesday that it planned to spend \$7 billion to acquire about 140 new fuel-saving airplanes over a 15-year period, starting in 1986.

Some industry analysts said the unusually detailed disclosure of long-range plans also served to promote a public image of Delta's financial strength — the company is the airline industry's most consistent profit maker.

The statement also reflects Delta's plans for modest expansion in an era when other major carriers, beset by losses, are cutting back.

Delta's \$7 billion in purchases would be in addition to the \$3 billion worth of Boeing 757s that the airline decided to order last year, a Delta official said.

From Delta headquarters in Atlanta, William Berry, chief spokesman for the airline, said it hoped that Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie would compete for \$5 billion worth of the new orders, a total of about 100 short-range, 150-passenger aircraft whose design is still unselected. He said Delta had already been in touch with the three concerns about the plans.

The remaining \$2 billion is to go for roughly 40 more Boeing 757s.

"That's the largest such announcement I've ever heard of from an airline," said Barry Gordon, executive vice president of the National Aviation and Technology Corp., a mutual fund specializing in aviation and high-technology securities. Although other airlines are expected to make major aircraft purchases in coming years, none has issued so sweeping a statement of its intentions.

Robert Jodick of Lehman

Multinationals Hostile to Divulgence
EEC Union Plan Rouses Business, Labor

Reston
Washington Post Staff
BRUSSELS — A controversial European Economic Community measure that would effectively alter the ground rules of international capitalism is now the focus of "unprecedented" business hostility, both in Europe and the United States, according to business officials here.

Such hostility to the Common Market initiative — which would give trade union representatives in multinational businesses operating in Europe advance consultation rights on strategic company decisions — is countered by equally vociferous support from the European trade union confederation headquartered in Brussels.

"How much information can a manager be expected to give to the leaders of Communist-controlled labor organizations?" asked one business official here concerned about the impact of the proposals in Italy. "He's not going to give confidential information to people who are just as likely to slip it off to Moscow as to the local employee."

The depth of feeling sparked by the proposals, termed the "Vredeling initiative" after Hendrikus Vredeling, the Dutch Socialist politician who authored them, contrasts sharply with the usually placid rhythm of EEC political life.

U.S. Interests Interested

"It is the only EEC issue that has ever really struck at the heart of American corporate interests," said an official here, who stressed that the basic conflict is the one between traditionally accepted views of capitalism and a new brand of European industrial democracy.

A fierce lobbying campaign between multinational business and organized European labor is now under way. Sources predict that labor and industry pressure — to be directed at the EEC Commission, its Parliament and member governments — could last throughout 1981.

Business antagonism to the EEC proposals, made last year and soon to be examined by the European Parliament and member governments, is burgeoning amid signs that the European and U.S. corporate establishments are orchestrating a counter-offensive in two key meetings scheduled in Brussels and Washington next week.

For Managers' Eyes Only

Two particularly "dangerous" aspects of the proposal, according to Anne Harrington of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, would be "to strip international management of its decision-making powers" and "to take a first step towards international collective bargaining" with organized labor.

Business sees the proposal as forcing companies to divulge sensitive information, not simply to the local European workforce of multinationals' subsidiaries, but to trade unions which are sometimes seen as major political opponents.

While multinational companies claim to support improved industrial relations, the prospect of transnational union bargaining power has haunted them ever since international bodies like the EEC and the OECD (in its 1976 code on multinational enterprises) have begun setting new standards for employee-management relations.

Acute U.S. business antagonism to the EEC initiative, shared in large part by European industry, is fully matched and partially explained by the equally outspoken backing given it by the politically influential ETUC, a Socialist organization combining powerful labor groups in Britain and West Germany.

Bundesbank: No Room for Lower Rates

Reston
AP-Dow Jones
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Thursday that it does not see any room for a retreat from its tight credit policies despite an economic downturn, which has spurred repeated calls for lower interest rates to stimulate the economy and fight unemployment.

In its quarterly report, the central bank said that continuing capital outflows against the background of a high current account deficit as well as a speed-up of domestic money supply growth through credit expansion make it impossible to lower interest rates without harmful side effects.

If the key Lombard or discount rates were to be lowered from 9 percent to 7.5 percent, respectively, the Bundesbank said, the net effect would be to further weaken the Deutsche mark, accelerate capital exports, and raise import prices.

Domestically, the Bundesbank warned, a cut in interest rates would increase the likelihood of a wage-price spiral as unions saw the international impact of such a step on the domestic inflation rate.

But in Bonn, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer called for an internationally coordinated reduction of interest rates.

He warned that "a race for higher interest rates" would not lead to better growth chances but would only limit markets and reduce employment possibilities.

Mr. Matthöfer said that it was very important that the "excessive" strong fluctuations of interest rates in individual countries could be avoided.

Dollar, in 4-Year High, Reaches 5 French Francs; Gold Drop \$14

Reston
From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The U.S. dollar soared on Thursday to a four-year peak against the French franc as well as reaching its highest point in several years against the Dutch guilder, the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

Gold prices in London fell about \$14 after opening at \$494.495.50, down from Wednesday's close of \$500.50-502. Dealers said gold drifted down throughout the day to close at \$486.5487.50 an ounce in trading described as moderate to fairly active.

The French franc ended the day at 5.015 to the dollar — its lowest level since October, 1976 — down from 4.95325.

The guilder finished at its lowest level since December, 1977, at 2.3590, down from 2.331; and the Swiss franc closed down from 1.95345 to 1.9895 for its lowest level since May, 1978.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at its highest level against the mark since December, 1977, with the gain Thursday of almost 3 pfennigs to 2.1820. Dealers said that the Bundesbank did not intervene in the trading.

Aided by high U.S. interest rates, the dollar also rose against all other major currencies, although trading was subdued because the New York market was closed for the Lincoln birthday holiday.

In Zurich, gold closed \$491.00-\$494.00 in a quiet market. A dealer said there has not been any special momentum for gold after dipping below \$500 Wednesday.

Gold closed Wednesday in New York at \$498.50, down \$10.50 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange.

Silver also was lower, closing in London at \$12.80 an ounce compared with \$13.25 Wednesday. In New York on Wednesday, silver fell 45 cents an ounce on the Comex to \$13.06.

Dealers noted the strength of the dollar and forecast that the strong dollar would prevent any significant recovery for gold in the near term. They attributed the dollar's rise to better-than-expected U.S. economic indicators, including the government's report Wednesday that retail sales had risen 2 percent in January.

But the overriding influence on the dollar, dealers said, was the continued perception among investors that U.S. interest rates will not

Wall Street Closes Lower; Holiday Curtails Trading

Reston
From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Computer stocks and some energy issues took New York Stock Exchange prices lower in light trading Thursday as investors continued to worry about interest rates and the economy.

Analysts said investors are worried that strong January retail sales reported Wednesday mean interest rates are unlikely to drop much. Most banks list a prime rate of 19 1/2 percent although Morgan Guaranty and some smaller banks are charging 19 percent. Analysts also said investors were cautious before Friday's release of wholesale price statistics.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.89 points Thursday and closed at 936.60. Declines led advances by a 2-1 margin. With banks closed for Lincoln's Birthday, turnover slowed to 35 million shares from 37.8 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market is likely to continue floundering until investors are better able to discern the economy's health and the "profound change" in government policies that President Reagan plans to propose on Feb. 18.

Published reports say the economy is showing so much strength, many analysts are revising forecasts of a recession to read continued growth. And this has led to investor fears the Federal Reserve will have to maintain a tight monetary policy to combat inflation.



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At left, entrance to one of our key Group offices: Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris
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CURRENCY RATES

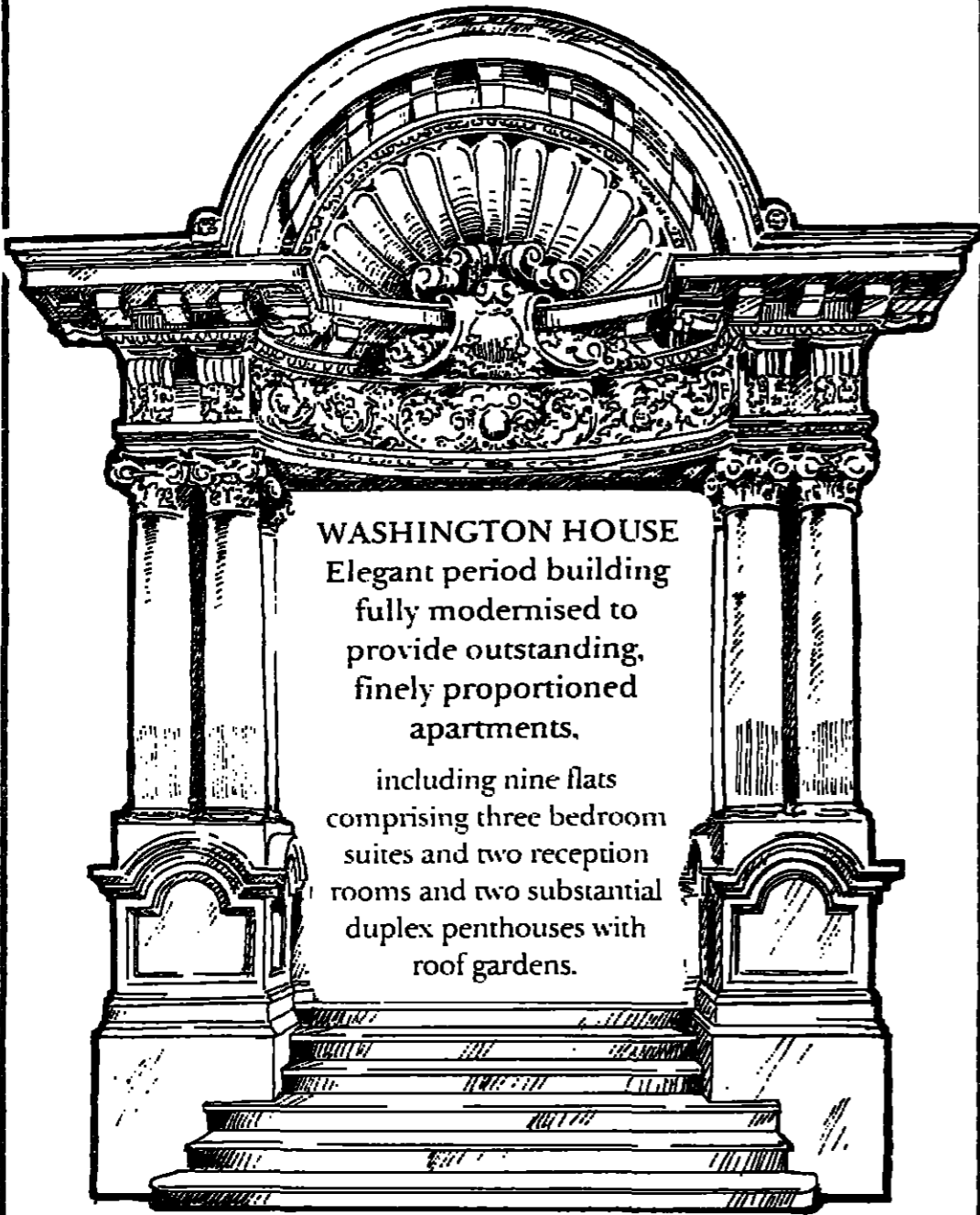
Interbank exchange rates for February 12, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Other	S.F.	¥	D.K.
Australia/A\$	2.2380	5.6480	168.035	67.25	N.A.		6.700	168.01	35.29
Brazil/B\$	241.50	62.60	1854	6.8	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Canada/C\$	2.1880	5.6250	164.50	67.05	2.1880	92.50	6.700	168.01	35.29
Denmark/Dkr	2.2480	5.6480	168.035	67.25	N.A.		6.700	168.01	35.29
France/Ffr	6.5480	168.035	67.25	N.A.					
Germany/Mrk	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Italy/Lira	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Japan/Yen	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Netherlands/Gld	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Spain/Pes	166.6400	42.6600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Sweden/Kr	4.7560	121.4600	304.110	11.954	11.954	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
Switzerland/Sfr	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
UK/£	1.9380	49.3600	123.20	4.9380	123.20	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50
US/\$	1.0000	26.6700	66.4800	2.6670	66.4800	14.700	17.860	62.00	3.50

\$1 Shorter 1,536.1100
 (a) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Units of 100; (d) Units of 1,000.

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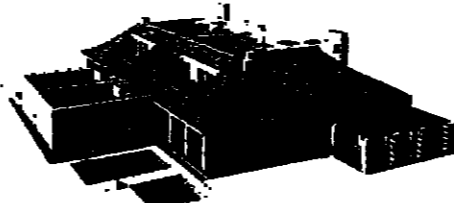
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ot Case Challenges Iran Deal

quart Taylor Jr. ... H. Ross Perot, the ... paramilitary team ...

possible that parts of the agreement with Iran could be invalidated on constitutional grounds. It is also possible, however, that a narrower ruling in his favor could simply conclude that the agreement, legal or not, does not apply to his company's unique position.

American persons and companies against Iran. "To nullify all attachments and judgments obtained therefor, to prohibit all further litigation based on such claims, and to bring about the termination of such claims through binding arbitration."



H. Ross Perot

Japan Studies Export Aid To Compete With Western

TOKYO — Japan is studying measures to match credit terms given by Western nations on industrial plant exports, official Japanese sources said.

Also, the bank will be allowed to apply flexible terms for supplier credits. The bank is expected to be able to provide buyers credits for exports of smaller industrial plants which the government at present only allows to be used for large plants worth at least \$100 million, the sources said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company names (e.g., Imperial Group, Schlumberger, Household Finance) and financial data for 1979 and 1978.

Japan Trade Group Meets U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON — A Japanese trade delegation met Wednesday with several top U.S. officials in what was called a series of low-key, get-acquainted sessions.

rine Midland Bank in New York was issued on June 13, 1979. EDS filed its lawsuit against Iran on Feb. 23, 1979, charging Iran with failing to make payments for several months for EDS's work in helping computerize Iran's national health, welfare and social security records under a three-year contract signed in 1976.

The president has broad constitutional and statutory powers to conduct foreign affairs without interference from the courts. But no president has attempted to sweep away court orders and lawsuits by decree in order to ship out of the country billions of dollars of foreign assets claimed by Americans, as Mr. Carter agreed to do.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING REFINASUL S.A. - INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO, foreseeing the modernization of their industrial unit located in Giruá (RS) Bento Gonçalves (RS) is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the industrialization of soybeans.

REGIE NATIONALE DES USINES REHAULT 7.25% 1972/1987 LOAN OF FF 200,000,000. We inform the bondholders that the March 15, 1981 repayment instalment of FF 10,000,000. has been made by purchase on the market.

in OECD Up 0.7%

Consumer prices in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.7 percent over after a 0.8-percent gain, the OECD report-year-on-year rise in December 12.1 percent as against 11.1 percent in November.

Banking Loc N.Y.C., U.S. Park Ave & 50th St Corner St Ideal Location Financial Institute

DU PONT CANADA U.S. \$65,000,000 Du Pont Canada Inc. 13 1/2% Debentures due 1991 Issue Price 99% Wood Gundy Limited Morgan Stanley International Banque Nationale de Paris Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Societe Generale de Banque S.A. Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market summary table with columns for 12 Month Stock High Low Div, 5 Yld, P/E, 100s, High Low, Close, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections like (Continued from Page 6).

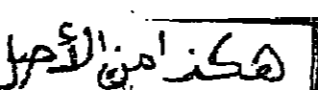
Main stock price table listing various companies, their stock symbols, and trading data including high/low prices, dividends, and price changes.

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V. INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. The Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents (U.S.) per share...

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A. INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA. The Directors have declared a dividend of 26 cents (U.S.) per share...

Northern Trust Corporation and Subsidiaries including The Northern Trust Bank Chicago, Illinois. E-established 1889 • Member FDIC. Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31 1980 1979. Assets: Cash and Due from Banks \$ 799,058 \$ 859,784...

Flash... Paris Bourse FEB. 12, 1981. Table of exchange rates for various companies and regions, including Air Liquide, Bouygues, Credit Com. de France, Elf-Aquitaine, Eurarance, Inetal, L'Oréal, Matra, Peugeot S.A., and Redoute.



مکتبہ منہ لکھنؤ

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock and 12 Month Bond.

Quotations in Canadian Stocks

Table listing Canadian stock prices and volume.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock prices and volume.

Montreal Stocks

Table listing Montreal stock prices and volume.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian index values for February 12, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices and volume.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, February 12, 1981

Table listing floating rate note prices and yields.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Advertisement for ENSERCH Corporation featuring a 'DIVIDEND INCREASE' announcement. Text includes details about the quarterly dividend increase from 43 cents to 51 cents per share.

Advertisement for BAKHRABAD GAS SYSTEMS LIMITED (A PETROBANGLA ENTERPRISE). Includes an invitation for pre-qualification for a gas pipeline construction contract in Bangladesh.

European American Bancorp Consolidated Statement of Condition Dec. 31, 1980

Financial statement table showing Assets, Liabilities, and Shareholders' Equity. Total assets are listed as \$7,771,221,000.

Large advertisement for Winston International cigarettes. Features the text 'Taste New Winston International' and 'America's ultimate taste.' Includes an image of a Winston International cigarette pack.

Advertisement for EAB (European American Bank) with contact information: 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10015 - 212/437-4300.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table with columns for currency (Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, Sterling, French Franc), term (12 months, 6 months, 3 months), and rate.

European Stock Markets

February 12, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Paris

Paris stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

London

London stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Brussels

Brussels stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Milan

Milan stock market table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Tokyo Exchange

Tokyo Exchange table listing various companies and their closing prices.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table listing various commodities and their prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

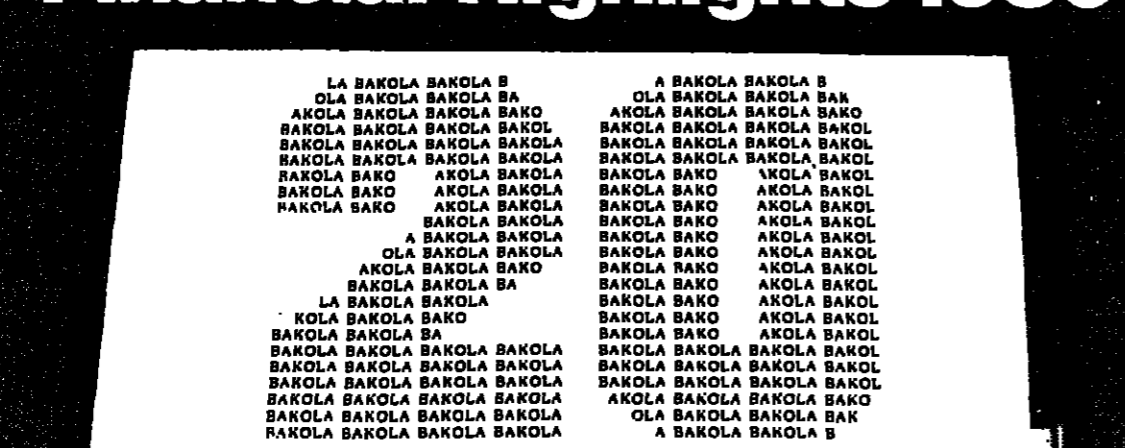
Large table of AMEX stock market closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

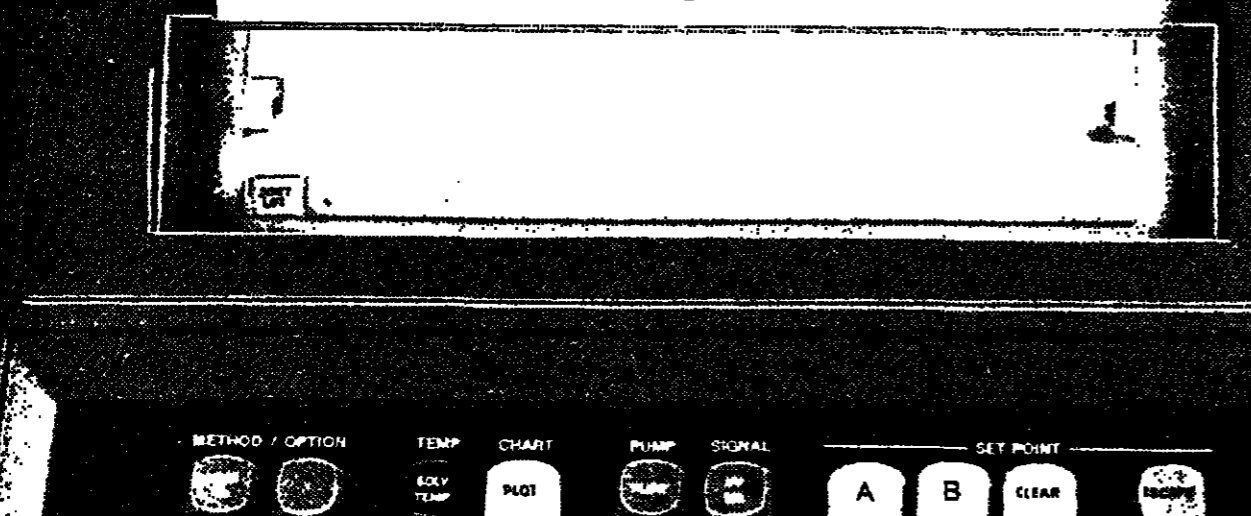
February 12, 1981

Table of international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Financial Highlights 1980



BILLION DM



Badische Kommunale Landesbank, Mannheim, one of Southwest Germany's leading banks, recorded satisfactory results in 1980. The balance sheet total surpassed DM 20 billion, rising from DM 19.3 billion to DM 20.3 billion, an increase of 5.1%.

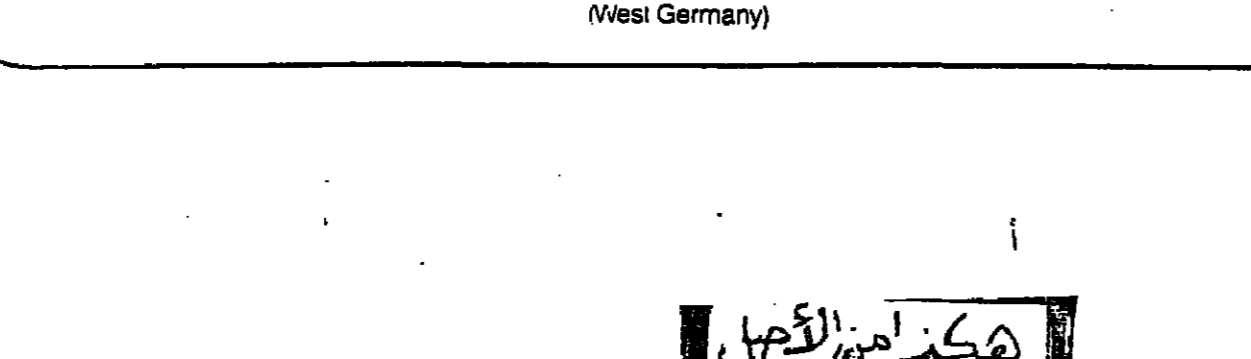
Badische Kommunale Landesbank International S.A., the wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary, further strengthened its Eurobanking activities, with emphasis on Eurocredits as well as money market and foreign exchange operations.

BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE Badische Kommunale Landesbank - D-6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany)

ANNOUNCEMENT

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السوق العالمية

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Futures, Live Cattle, Live Hogs, and various agricultural products.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table of New York Futures prices for various commodities.

Table of Commodity Indexes for February 12, 1981.

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Table of Thursday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12

Large table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks and bonds.

Table of Market Summary and Most Active stocks.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods.

Table of Jones Averages and Bond Averages.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index values.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index values.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices.

City Investing Company

Advertisement for City Investing Company (CDR).

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

MARKS AND SPENCER LIMITED

Advertisement for Marks and Spencer Limited (CDR).

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

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Advertisement for Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

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Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

Large advertisement for Banco de Bilbao featuring the slogan 'Who? BB! Wie bitte? BB! BB? BB!' and text in multiple languages.

AMERSON HOLDING & PIERSON NV

Advertisement for AmerSON Holding & Pierson NV.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

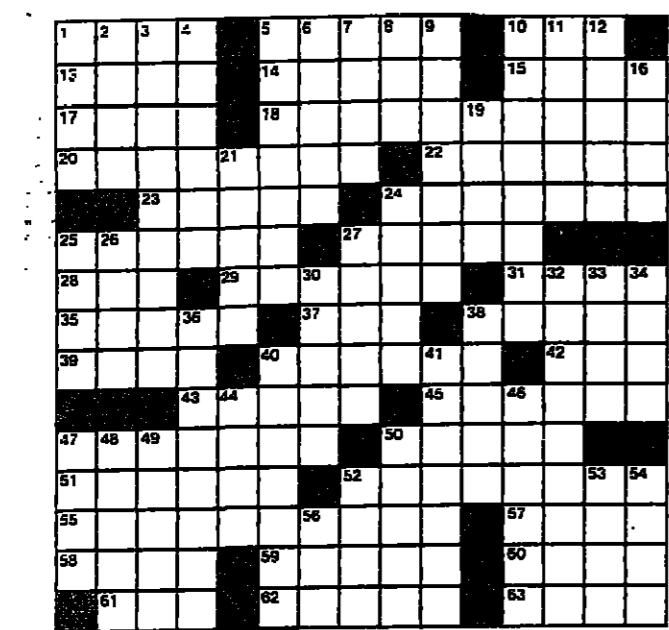
Advertisement for Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.

MITSUI & CO., LTD.

Advertisement for Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

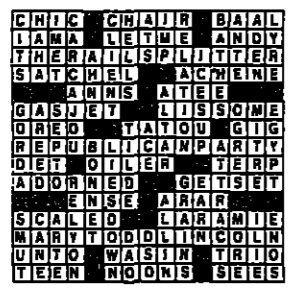
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Hook for landing fish
5 Deadly African snake
10 "Rheingold"
13 Buck chaser
14 Audibly
17 Scrap for Spot
17 Gaseous element
18 Acquisitive female
20 Source of great wealth
22 George Eliot novel
23 Thin cut
24 Legislative bodies
25 Saint who founded the Ursuline order
27 Beginning
28 Treverian's "The Sanction"
29 S.A. ruminants
31 Egyptian moon goddess
33 Liqueur measures
37 Needlefish
38 Setting

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, H.C. MINN CITY, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 6000, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7100, 7300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

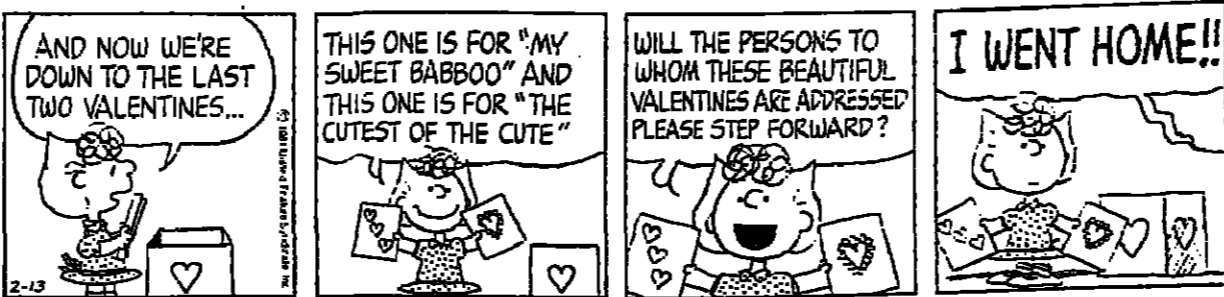
VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Robbery Suspect's Trail Takes Him From a Doghouse to the Jailhouse

DENVER — Michael Hudson knows how man's best friend lives. He was in a doghouse when police tracked him down. Police investigating a robbery at a doughnut shop followed footprints in the snow to the doghouse Wednesday. Authorities said they arrested Mr. Hudson for investigation of aggravated robbery.

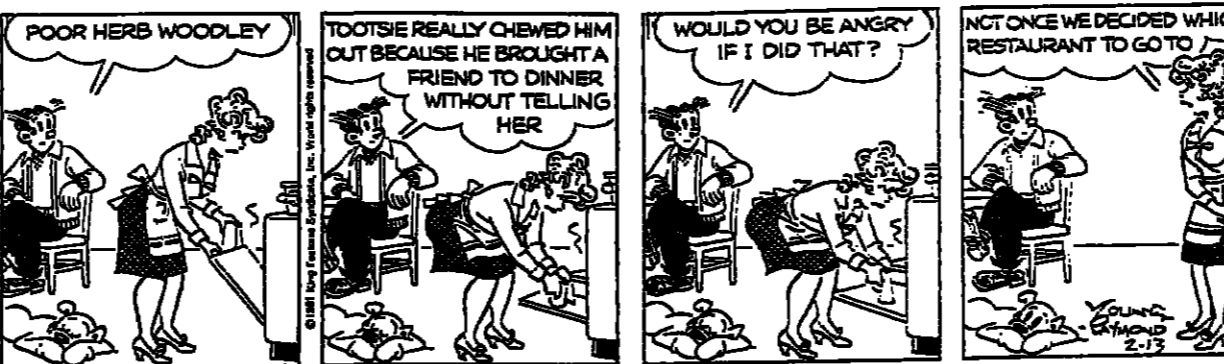
P E A N U T S



B. C.



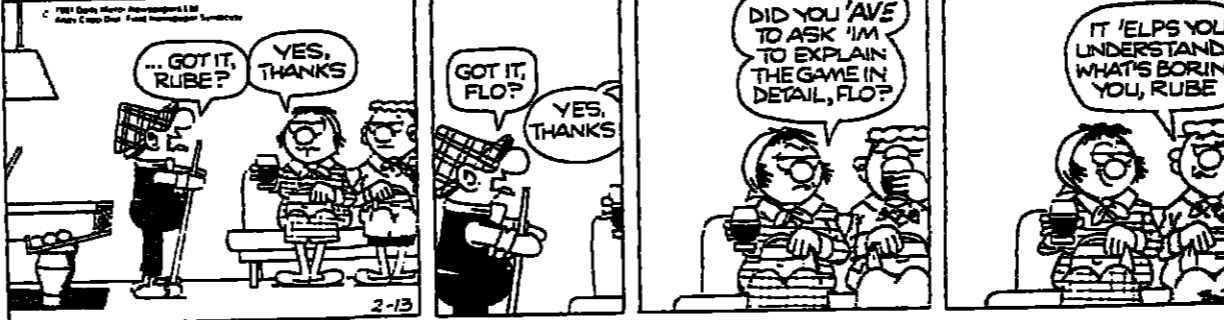
B L O N D I E



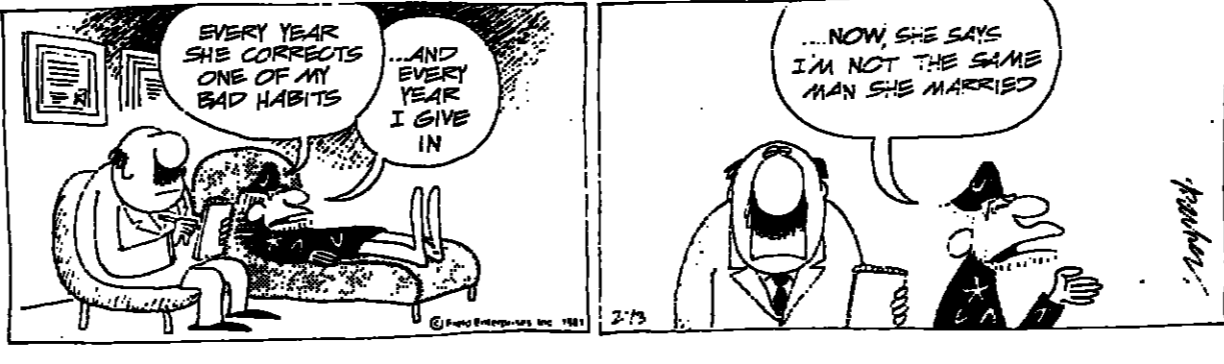
B E E T L E B A I L E Y



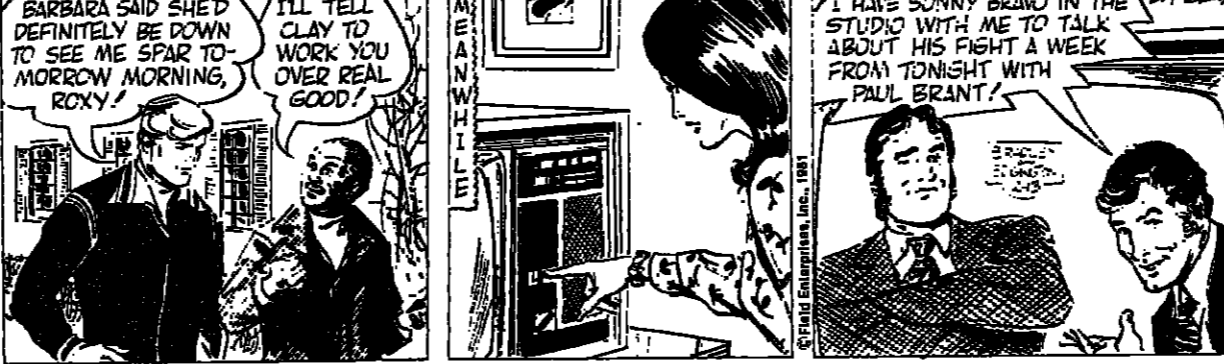
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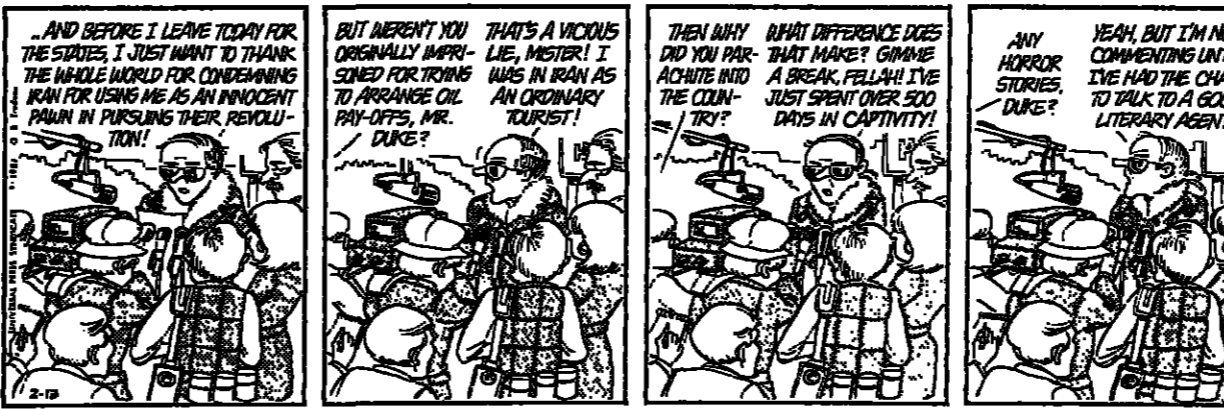
W I Z A R D o f I D



R E X M O R G A N



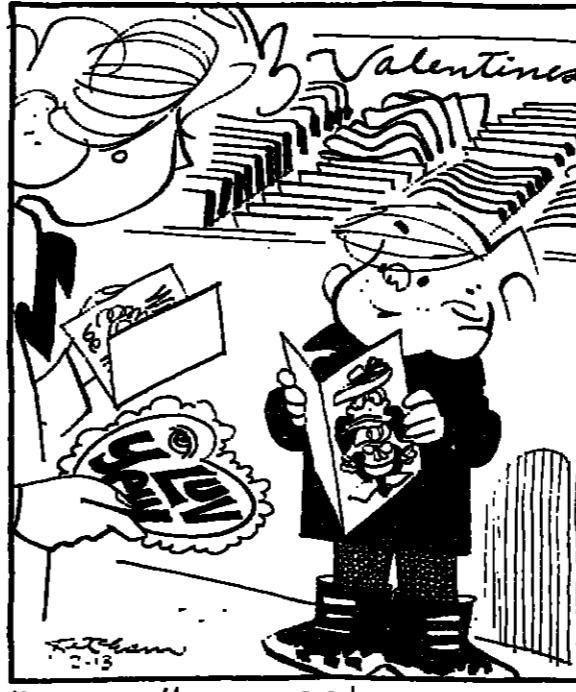
D O O N E S B U R Y



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with 'JUMBLE' title, a grid of letters, and instructions to unscramble words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

AMBITION

The Secret Passion

By Joseph Epstein. Dutton. 312 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S a tricky semantic game that the critic Joseph Epstein plays in his new book "Ambition: The Secret Passion," an investigation of American attitudes toward achievement by the editor of The American Scholar magazine and author of two previous works of nonfiction, "Divorced in America" and "Familiar Territory." When he talks about the decline of ambition in the United States, he really has two senses of the word "ambition" in mind, which he seems to alternate at his convenience.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

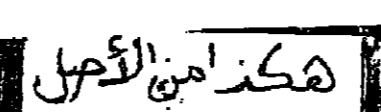
Trade Editions Of Paperbacks Gaining Ground

NEW YORK — Eric L. Fanny, a best-selling novel, will appear in paperback this spring — but instead of the rack-size, mass-market paperback "Fanny" will be issued as a trade paperback.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

THE oldest bridge club in the world, and in many ways the most remarkable, is the Portland in London. It was founded as a whist club during the Napoleonic Wars, under another name, and was reconstituted as the Portland for the sole purpose of moving one highly unpopular member. In 1895 the club produced the first code of laws for bridge and has aided in revising them ever since.



BOOKS

Reviewed by Christopher...

It's a book about a man who...

On the other hand, Epstein...

Each time he was in the...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

Allen, in the Wings, Still Lured by NFL Spotlight

By Rich Roberts... Three autumns have...

Unavailable... three-year contract expires Friday...

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

'It was more fun losing with other coaches than it was winning with George.'

There is no one more capable to build a football team than George Allen...

Unavailable... three-year contract expires Friday...

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

strong personalities involved, each used to running his own ship...

'I haven't changed. I don't want to change. Those things are important to me because they're all part of winning.'

Cooke fired Jack Pardee recently he kept Bob Reardon as general manager...

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

Allen is ready. A friend says, "Nothing happens in the National Football League that he doesn't know about."

He has files on coaches currently unemployed, trainers, equipment men...

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

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ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...



George Allen... 'Boy, this guy's nutty.'

be successful. The teams that have won have been ones where the coach calls the shots.

Seaver: The Lion in Winter... stretching and strengthening will...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

ESTATE AT SHARE... REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE...

BRIDGE

THE BRIDGE... A collection of bridge-related text and puzzles.

Coe Sets Record Of 1:46 for 800

The Associated Press... Sebastian Coe broke the world indoor record for the 800-meter run...

Red Smith

The Lefty Sugar's Waiting For... who asked not to be identified, "has the greatest right hand I've ever seen on a southpaw."

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Pacific Division, and Western Conference.

College Basketball

Table with columns for EAST, SOUTH, and WEST.

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